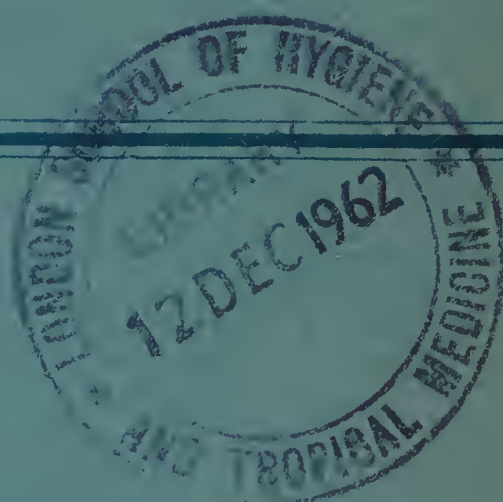




Nyasaland

1961



LONDON
HER MAJESTY'S STATIONERY OFFICE
1962

NYASALAND

Report for the year
1961

L O N D O N
HER MAJESTY'S STATIONERY OFFICE
1962

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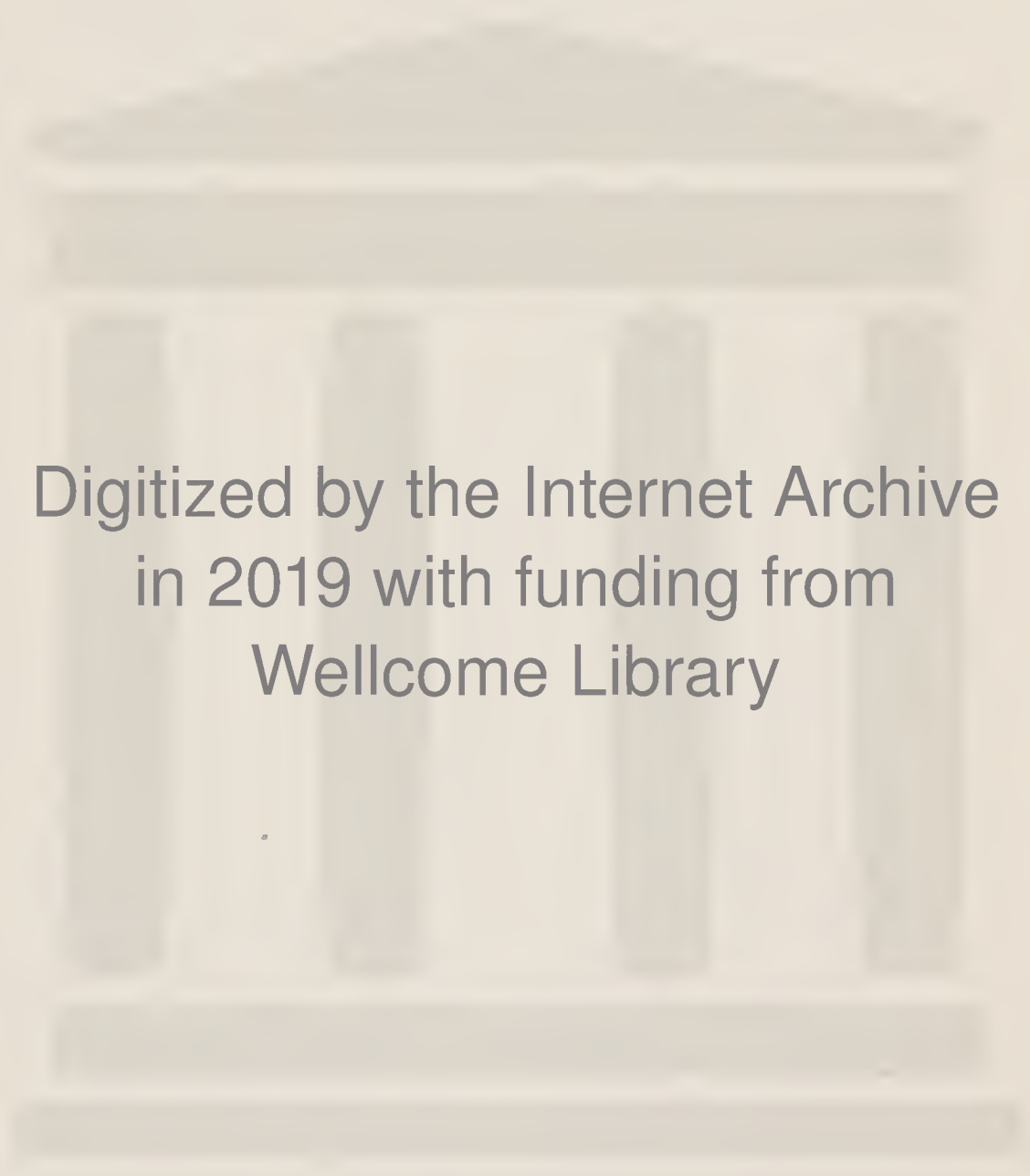
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On Zomba Mountain, overlooking the Shire Valley.

PART I

Review of 1961

INTRODUCTION

THE year 1961 was dominated by an event of momentous significance in the constitutional history of Nyasaland and one which focussed world-wide interest on the territory. This was the holding of the country's first general election in August, when a 95.1 per cent. poll of voters from a roll of over 110,000 gave an overwhelming victory to the Malawi Congress Party led by Dr. H. Kamuzu Banda.

DIARY OF EVENTS

January 3rd—His Excellency the Governor, Sir Robert Armitage, K.C.M.G., M.B.E., appointed Mr. G. W. O. Tomkins Supervisor of Elections.

January 12th—His Excellency the Governor, Sir Robert Armitage, K.C.M.G., M.B.E., appointed Mr. A. F. Rouse, C.M.G., as chairman of the Wages Advisory Board.

January 17th—Mr. William Wenban-Smith, C.M.G., C.B.E., was appointed Speaker of the Legislative Council on the retirement of Mr. Henry Wilcox Wilson, Q.C.

February 5th—Mr. John Pine, Q.C., Solicitor General, was appointed Attorney General on the retirement of Mr. R. M. M. King, Q.C.

February 13th—The registration of voters for the election began.

February 27th—His Excellency the Governor, Sir Robert Armitage, K.C.M.G., M.B.E., signed an agreement with the Colonial Development Corporation for a £1,300,000 loan to the Mudi River Water Board.

March 4th—Bishop Oscar Julien died at Mlale White Fathers Mission, near Lilongwe.

March 7th—The Bandmaster of the Nyasaland Police, Inspector Mateyu Numero, was promoted to Assistant Superintendent, the highest Police rank ever held by an African in the Federation.

March 13th—His Excellency the Governor, Sir Robert Armitage, K.C.M.G., M.B.E., and Lady Armitage, attended the consecration service of the new Church of St. George, Zomba.

March 20th—The Third Meeting of the 75th Session of Legislative Council was presided over by the new Speaker, Mr. William Wenban-Smith, C.M.G., C.B.E.

March 27th—The Nyasaland Government announced that 110,432 people of all races had qualified for the vote in the territory's general election.

April 4th—His Excellency the Governor, Sir Robert Armitage, K.C.M.G., M.B.E., attended a farewell dinner party given in his honour by the President General of the Malawi Congress Party, Dr. H. Kamuzu Banda.

April 10th—The retiring Governor of Nyasaland, Sir Robert Armitage, K.C.M.G., M.B.E., with Lady Armitage, left Chileka Airport for Salisbury on the first stage of their journey to Britain.

April 10th—The Chief Secretary, Sir Glyn Jones, K.C.M.G., M.B.E., was sworn in as the thirteenth Governor of Nyasaland.

April 25th—Mr. R. S. Foster, C.M.G., Secretary for Native Affairs, Northern Rhodesia, succeeded Sir Glyn Jones as Chief Secretary of Nyasaland.

May 20th—Maxom Jere was crowned Inkosi ya Makosi, M'mbelwa III, Paramount Chief of the Northern Ngoni.

May 21st—A 40-inch shark was caught at Hamilton Falls on the Lower Shire River.

May 22nd—The Nyasaland Government announced that 28 constituencies had been formed for the general election.

May 26th—The Nyasaland Government announced the setting up of the Public Service Commission under the chairmanship of Mr. W. Wenban-Smith, C.M.G., C.B.E., Speaker of Legislative Council.

May 26th—The Nyasaland Government published the Election Regulations.

May 27th—The Nyasaland Government published the report of the commission set up to define the boundaries of the constituencies for the general election.

May 31st—The Nyasaland Police announced that perfect sound and pictures from Salisbury were being received on an ordinary domestic television set at the police radio station on Zomba Mountain.

June 29th—The last meeting of Legislative Council under the old Constitution began—the Fourth Meeting of the 75th Session.

August 15th—Nyasaland's first full-scale general election was held, with a percentage poll of 95.1, and an overwhelming victory for Dr. Banda's Malawi Congress Party.

September 2nd—The appointment of elected Members of Legislative Council to be Members of Executive Council and to be styled Ministers was announced.

September 12th—Nyasaland's new Ministers were sworn in at the first Executive Council meeting since the election.

September 20th—Sir Thomas Spenser-Wilkinson, the retiring Chief Justice, left with Lady Spenser-Wilkinson for Britain.

September 27th—The Speaker, Mr. W. Wenban-Smith, C.M.G., C.B.E., and new Members of Legislative Council were sworn in at the first meeting of the House since the general election—the First Meeting of the 76th Session.

October 2nd—A conference on Parliamentary practice and procedure began a six day session at Senga Bay.

October 9th—Nyasaland Railways' £30,000 training centre at Limbe was opened by the Governor, Sir Glyn Jones, K.C.M.G., M.B.E., on the first day of the country's Commonwealth Technical Training Week.

November 28th—The Second Meeting of the 76th Session of Legislative Council began.

November 30th—The Colonial Secretary, the Rt. Hon. Reginald Maudling, arrived on a three day visit to Nyasaland.

November 30th—Canon Donald Seymour Arden was consecrated as Bishop of Nyasaland by the Archbishop of Central Africa, the Rev. Dr. James Hughes, at Likwenu Church of the Ascension.

December 13th—The international seminar of the World Union of Catholic Women's Organization began a seven day conference at Limbe.

ADMINISTRATION

Constitutional changes imposed a variety of new tasks upon the Administration during the year, in particular the registration of voters which took place during the months of February and March, and the administering of the general election in August.

These extra duties and the continued necessity to concentrate on the maintenance of law and order were the main concerns of the Provincial and District Administration during the year.

The Provincial and District Administration establishment in the Administrative Class was 120 and in the Executive Class 37.

The number of District Commissioners' Messengers was 235. There were three Assistant District Commissioners and eleven Administrative Assistants who were Africans.

Large building contracts were completed during the year at Kasupe District Headquarters and Balaka Sub-District Headquarters following the establishment of the new District in 1960. These provided new offices, courts and both senior and junior staff housing.

A further new District was created by the separation of Chiradzulu Sub-District from Blantyre (Rural) District with effect from 1st July, 1961. The new District is comprised of five heavily populated Native Authority areas.

FINANCE

Expenditure continued in 1961 under the four-year Capital Development Plan covering the period 1st July, 1959, to 30th June, 1963.

Planned expenditure on Development Account in 1961/62 totals £4.0 million, which shows an increase of £.5 million over actual expenditure on Development Account in 1960/61.

AGRICULTURE

After three years of generally below-average rainfall, 1961 went some way towards redressing the balance. Planting rains in most areas were good, but very heavy rain and a prolonged spell with little sunshine in January and February adversely affected flue-cured and sun/air-cured tobacco. In the north the rains carried on in most unusual fashion into April and May, causing flooding of rice fields which had been reaped but not harvested. The very humid conditions also led to reduction of quality, and actual loss of leaf in curing of Turkish tobacco.

There were a few isolated areas where staple foodstuffs were in short supply, but these were easily made good from neighbouring areas of surplus production. Maize purchases amounted to 15,830 tons. After retaining a reserve of about 5,000 tons the balance, plus some 10,000 tons from the 1960 crop, were exported at prices between £21-10s-0d and £23 per long ton c.i.f. British ports.

The Agricultural Production and Marketing Board bought 25,906 tons of groundnuts, eclipsing the previous year's record by over 5,000 tons. Prices paid to growers were 5½d per lb. in the Southern Province, 5d per lb. in the Central Province and 4½d per lb. in the North for first-grade shelled nuts. A price differential of 1d per lb. was paid for second-grade nuts, some 20 per cent. falling into this lower grade. Prices obtained by the Board on re-sale varied between £47 and £71 per long ton, the lower grade being sold mainly to expellers and the higher grade going to the confectionery trade.

The heavy rain was of great benefit to the rice crop, which totalled 9,866 tons of paddy. This was all bought by co-operative societies at 2d per lb. For the first time, the requirements of the Federation for 1st grade rice were more than met.

Wheat production declined somewhat, following Government's announcement that the old price of 3d per lb. to growers could not be maintained. It was estimated that production amounted to some 350 tons, which was purchased partly by the Board and partly by private traders at a price of 2d per lb.

The total tobacco crop amounted to 26.8 million lb. as compared with 34.3 million lb. in 1960. The quality of the bulk of the fire-cured leaf produced on African trust land in the Northern Division showed some improvement, but the weather conditions had a disastrous effect on the sun/air-cured tobacco in the Central Division. A total of 15.8 million lb. of tobacco grown on African trust land was bought by the Board for some £578,000. This represented nearly £100,000 less than the cash paid to growers in 1960.

Estate production of flue-cured tobacco declined in both quantity and quality from 2.9 million lb. averaging 33d per lb. to 2.3 million lb. averaging 28.4d per lb. African tenants on estates produced 3.5 million lb. of fire-cured and 1.6 million lb. sun/air-cured. This represented a total decrease of 3.5 million lb. compared with 1960, though prices improved by nearly 2.5d per lb. Burley production increased from 2.9 million lb. to 3.6 million lb., but quality declined.

The production of Turkish tobacco increased, but the very adverse weather conditions at curing time caused a decline in quality. Comparative figures were 35,000 lb. in 1960 at an average of 35.3d per lb. and 64,500 lb. averaging 27.8d per lb. in 1961.

Tea production continued to increase and exports to 31st March, 1961, totalled 27 million lb. averaging 38.9d per lb. compared with 23.6 million lb. averaging just under 40d per lb. in 1960.

Tung oil production increased by 173 long tons to a total of 1,236 tons. The price showed a welcome rise from £115 per ton to between £199 and £215 per ton f.o.b. Beira.

While coffee production on estates in the Southern Province continued to increase from an estimated 54 tons in 1960 to 64 tons in 1961, it remained static in the African production areas of the Northern Province at 118 tons. The ravages of white stem borer and *Fusarium* die-back disease were serious and virtually all plantings were needed to replace vacancies.

Cotton production was again at a high level of 12,963 tons (1,039 tons from estates) compared with 13,566 tons (1,051 from estates) in 1960. Prices paid to growers were 6d and 2d per lb. for first and second grades respectively.

Maize, tobacco, groundnuts, cotton and wheat grown on African trust land were again marketed by the Agricultural Production and Marketing Board. Purchases totalled 61,728 tons for which growers received more than £2,333,000, the highest payment made in any year.

Extension services continued to give help and advice to progressive farmers. Fifteen farm plans of estates, totalling about 24,000 acres were completed and requests for similar services on a further 50,000 acres were received. Simple plans, with recommended rotations, were drawn up for numerous African farmers.

Further assistance was given to African and European farmers by loans and subsidies.

A dam-building unit was assembled and started work in the Southern Province, where 19 dams, with an average capacity of 6. million gallons each, were built. In addition four dams averaging 1. million gallons each were constructed in the Central Province and 5. small dams of about one million gallons each were built with ox-drawn implements in the North.

The agro-ecological survey was completed in the Northern and Central Provinces and the report will be published in 1962.

Twenty-five Agricultural Instructors graduated from the Colby School of Agriculture, and a further 35 were taken in for a new course. Eight out of eleven Instructors on an advanced course completed it successfully. Various refresher courses and courses for teachers in rural science were also organized.

VETERINARY

The year brought no outbreak of epidemic disease other than the universally prevalent rabies. Control of this disease continued but coverage on an adequate scale was difficult to achieve, particularly in view of its spread into jackals and other wild animals.

Swine fever and Newcastle disease of poultry were both present but in lesser incidence than in 1960, and the greatest cause of direct loss remained the tick-borne diseases. There was some indication of a reduction in the number of absentees at dipping tanks in certain areas, and where this occurred, noticeably in the Southern Province, the rewards to those attending were reflected in the annual census figures.

The economic advantages accruing from the operation of the Cold Storage Commission abattoir in Blantyre were very obvious. The financial support of the hides and skins trade by the Commission continued to maintain a small but very advantageous source of income to the more isolated parts of the country. Development of the means of marketing cattle by weight and grade supplied a very necessary adjunct to the efforts of the Department to increase the cattle population. This last reached 374,000 at the annual census, an increase of 5 per cent. over 1960. This was achieved in addition to maintaining the offtake of slaughter stock at about 9 per cent. of the total livestock population.

FORESTRY

The primary Forest Estate comprises 3,743 square miles of State Forest Reserves amounting to 10 per cent. of the land area of the Protectorate.

The District Land Use Reports prepared during 1960 for all but two of the Southern Province Districts and for Lilongwe District of the Central Province were incorporated into District Development Plans. Simple reports for all Districts in the Northern Province were prepared during 1961 for the same purpose.

The establishment of *Eucalyptus* plantations at Amalika in the Cholo District under an African Development and Welfare Scheme made good progress, and a further 300 acres were planted, making a total to date of approximately 894 acres; establishment and growth were satisfactory.

Softwood afforestation continued, and a total area of 2,676 acres of new plantations was established. The total area of softwood plantations on 31st December, 1961, was 23,736 acres.

The construction of capital works by the Department continued, and included the provision of senior and junior staff housing, administrative buildings, new roads and telephone lines. Altogether, 1 senior staff house, 82 junior staff houses, 70 miles of roads, 21 miles of new telephone lines, 3 water supply schemes and dams were built and completed during the year. The majority of these works were carried out in the new softwood forests.

A trial was made towards the end of the year with a new type of housing for Extension field staff in the Districts, the house being constructed around a prefabricated metal framework. It is hoped that this will facilitate building operations in areas which are remote from supervision.

By December, 1961, there were eight African Forest Rangers attending advanced training courses outside Nyasaland, four at British Forestry Commission Schools and four at the Uganda Forest School. On the satisfactory completion of their courses of training, these officers will be eligible for appointment as Foresters in the Technical Class.

At the Forest School, Chongoni, fifteen students were under training, eight in the first year and six in the final year.

EDUCATION

The education system is administered in accordance with the provisions of the Education Ordinance, 1953, the Government being assisted in evolving its education policy by an Advisory Committee on African Education. In each administrative district there is a District Education Committee, which has the duty both of advising the Central Government on problems of local education and carrying out certain executive functions in connection with primary education.

Total expenditure by the Government on African education was £931,878 on current expenditure and £210,731 was expended in capital, the total being £1,142,609 compared with £926,828 in 1960. This shows an increase of £215,781. In addition the local authorities spent £60,006 and the voluntary agencies engaged in education expended funds or supplied services to the value of £404,430.

The number of junior primary school streams in receipt of grants-in-aid during 1961 increased by 1,700. The number of assisted senior primary school streams increased by 26 and the enrolment by 2,679. There was some decrease in the number of unassisted school streams owing to the adoption of streams into the grant-in-aid system.

The number of male pupils in secondary schools increased by 155 to 1,398 and female by 57 to 315. Total enrolment numbered 1,713, an increase of 212 over the number for 1960.

The Soche Trade Training School increased its enrolment to 150 students and courses were initiated in Woodwork, Building and Mechanical Engineering.

The Commercial Training Centre had an enrolment of 120 pupils.

SOCIAL DEVELOPMENT

The Department of Social Development was established in 1960, under a Commissioner whose headquarters are at Mpemba, near Blantyre. It comprises training, homecraft, sports, youth and general duties sections; the last is responsible for problems of personal welfare, including probation, as well as for all departmental activities where specialists are not available.

There was considerable expansion in all branches during 1961, so far as staff limitations allowed. It was possible to post male Social Development Officers to the Central and Northern Provinces and a woman case-worker was posted to Blantyre, all for the first time. By the end of 1961 Government and local authorities were between them employing Social Development Assistants at twelve centres in the Central and Southern Provinces, and plans for expansion into the Northern Province were being made.

Homecraft training expanded considerably, from 64 Government-sponsored groups in 1960 to 97 at the end of 1961, and there were also some 40 groups under other auspices. A plan for Protectorate-wide expansion was agreed with UNICEF, who undertook to help with both training expenses and equipment, to a value of £28,000. Towards the end of the year the Government decided that in future its homecraft training operations should be through classes and not clubs.

Problems of youth received increasing attention. A youth club movement was initiated, and by the end of 1961 had over 600 members at 11 centres. Two courses for training junior leaders for these clubs

were held. Among the voluntary organizations the first two Nyasaland born Queen's Scouts qualified; one of them also gained Nyasaland's first Duke of Edinburgh's Silver Award. The Boys' Home was busy throughout the year, and its capacity was increased from 60 to 84. Means of helping physically handicapped children and young people were developed by the Red Cross, and the Save the Children Fund began a survey of the needs of children throughout the country.

There was notable progress in the promotion of games and athletics. Three of the new playing-fields constructed in 1960 were brought into use, ten more were almost completed by the end of 1961, and forward planning for 12 more was undertaken. A full-time athletics coach was engaged, who held 12 formal courses for games-masters and others during the year, and the first seven Nyasaland Amateur Athletic Association honorary coaches qualified for appointment. There was a considerable increase in the number of competitive events and of competitors in them. Standards of achievement improved, and the first five Nyasaland colours for athletics were awarded. Football continued to suffer from organizational troubles, but profited considerably from the three-months' visit of a professional coach in the dry season. Netball continued to advance in popularity.

Problems of personal welfare increased markedly; in the Blantyre and Zomba areas 2,915 cases were dealt with, compared with 1,531 in 1960. The responsibilities of the voluntary organizations concerned with such work grew similarly.

LABOUR

The most significant feature of the year 1961 was the rapid growth in the number of voluntary wage negotiating bodies which increased substantially throughout the year from two to ten. The three Wages Councils for the building, road transport and tobacco handling industries were active, whilst the effectiveness of the Wages Advisory Board was improved as a result of closer liaison between the Board and Government.

There was a substantial increase in the number of new organizations of employers and employees. Both individual employers and employer organizations showed a greater readiness to recognize workers' organizations able to demonstrate that they were representative of the employees concerned. This attitude, in conjunction with continuing improvements in the means of contact between them, together with the increase in the number of wage negotiating bodies, may well have been responsible for the reduction of disputes during the year. Of 27 stoppages of work which occurred in comparison with 77 in 1960, only eight involved trade unions. It was thus an encouraging aspect of the industrial relations scene that trade unions made greater use of newly established negotiating machinery in order to further the interests of their members.

In the field of trade union activity the most far reaching event was the ending of the opposition by the Malawi Congress of Labour to the Nyasaland Trade Union Congress; the former organization had been established in 1960 in opposition to the existing Trade Union Congress. This event followed an unsuccessful strike during September called by the Transport and Allied Workers Union, which was the largest of those unions affiliated to the Malawi Congress of Labour. Through its failure the strike caused severe disruption of the membership and organization of the Transport and Allied Workers Union. This in turn resulted in a loss of confidence in the Malawi Congress of Labour which led to its eventual dissolution. All unions formerly affiliated to this organization with the exception of the Transport and Allied Workers Union then transferred their support to the Nyasaland Trade Union Congress.

In addition to fifteen registered trade unions which were already in existence, five new workers' trade unions and one employers' trade union were registered. One new employees' association was also registered, whilst two other employers' associations were formed but were not registered, having less than the requisite 15 members.

The Wages Advisory Board continued to function actively. A general increase amounting to approximately 20 per cent. in the statutory minimum wage, which resulted from recommendations made to the Governor in Council by the Board during 1960, was brought into force on 1st January, 1961. An increase was also made in the housing allowance payable to employees in the Blantyre/Limbe urban area. During March the Board commenced a further investigation of the living costs of unskilled workers throughout the Protectorate in order to establish the minimum wage on a realistic and acceptable basis. As a result of this review, the statutory minimum wage was revised with an increase effective from 1st January, 1962. The recommendations provided in the Blantyre/Limbe urban area for a general increase of 10 per cent. in the previous statutory wage, inclusive of the housing allowance, and an increase of 10 per cent. in the other areas. Wages Regulation Orders describing the minimum wages to be paid to all classes of employees within their scope were introduced by the newly established Wages Councils for the road transport and tobacco handling industries; the Building Industry Wages Council amended the existing Wages Regulation Order to provide for increases to be payable to certain categories of building workers. The Wages Advisory Board also investigated the desirability of establishing a wages council for whole-sale and retail distributive trades.

A further feature of 1961 was the increase in the number of training opportunities made available to trade union leaders or potential leaders. Twelve trade unionists undertook courses of study abroad in various countries, including the United Kingdom, Uganda, West Germany and Canada. Five courses were sponsored by Government for study in Britain, one at Oxford and one at London University. A local course of three weeks duration for twenty junior trade union leaders

was arranged to commence in January, 1962, under the auspices of the Labour Department. Although similar courses had been held previously, the last in December, 1960, this was the first occasion on which the students were to be in residence at Mpemba Training Centre.

Emigration in search of employment was on much the same scale by comparison with figures for 1960. A reduction took place in the number of workers who went abroad under their own arrangements and this is attributed to their knowledge of the fact that there was unemployment in the Rhodesias, which received wide publicity in both the local and vernacular press. Discouraged migrant workers returning after having failed to obtain work also served to deter would-be emigrants; there was, however, a substantial increase in the number of workers who volunteered for work under contract arrangements for service in the South African gold mines.

In the sphere of safety, health and welfare the number of accidents in factories decreased. The number of other industrial or agricultural accidents involving claims for workmen's compensation were also on a slightly reduced scale. Accidents involving motor or other powered vehicles continued to be the most prevalent cause of injuries.

The Apprenticeship Ordinance was enacted in March, 1961, but had not been brought into force by the end of the year. An important amendment was made to the Workmen's Compensation Ordinance by the revocation and replacement of the Workmen's Compensation (Application) Order. This provided for domestic servants to receive benefits under the Ordinance in the same manner as other workmen. Another important item of subsidiary legislation was an amendment to the Regulation of Minimum Wages and Conditions of Employment Ordinance, which made it possible for agreements made by parties representative of employers and employees to be made the subject of Wages Regulation Orders. Such orders when made would govern the wages and conditions of employment in accordance with the terms of an agreement or award.

Seven Wages Orders or Wages Regulation Orders were published during the year, all of them providing for improved wages or conditions of employment for workers throughout the Protectorate.

INFORMATION

The Government's information services are the responsibility of the Nyasaland Information Department under the direction of a Chief Information Officer. The Department provides for a central organization situated in Zomba, a provincial extension service operating at the three provincial centres of Blantyre, Lilongwe and Mzuzu, and a technical division centred at Zomba which is responsible for all precision and heavy equipment.

The main effort of all Divisions of the Department was concentrated during the year on the distribution of publicity material for the first general election to be held in the country.

The Press Division issued 1,150 Press communiques during the year in addition to providing other press services which covered all events of importance in the Protectorate.

The Publications Division continued to supervise the publication of Government newspapers. At the end of the year the circulation of the vernacular newspaper *Msimbi* had risen to 10,700 copies weekly. The weekly news *Bulletin* also improved its circulation, which by the end of the year had reached a figure of 60,000 per week.

Provincial Information Officers issued 550 Press communiques. The Department's seven Information Units gave in the course of their duties 864 shows to 1,436,320 people, travelling some 97,652 miles to do so.

Considerable progress was achieved in the field of extension training and method. The development of the Land Use Extension Division, now under the aegis of the Department, went ahead successfully during the year, in particular in the Central Province, where its activities were integrated into the general framework of the Provincial Information Officer's brief.

POLICE

The Nyasaland Police Force, which has its headquarters at Zomba, is organized into three police divisions, corresponding to the three provinces of the Protectorate.

The establishment of all ranks and civilian staff on 31st December was 3,218, and the Force was recruited up to establishment. Progress made on extensions to existing stations and posts and the construction of new stations, posts, quarters and other buildings in the course of the year was satisfactory.

In continuation of the arrangements made with H.M. Government in 1960 for the secondment of serving British Police Officers to the territory for a period of from six months to one year, a further 24 officers arrived to replace those who had returned to their British Forces, two of these filling posts of Assistant Superintendent and the remainder being engaged as Inspectors. This arrangement continued to work satisfactorily and proved of great value in providing experienced officers as a temporary relief while the Force was being strengthened. By the end of the year all these officers, with the exception of one, had left the territory.

A total of 53,738 crimes and offences was dealt with during the year. Penal Code cases showed an increase of 8.2 per cent. over the figure for 1960 and statutory offences rose by 27.1 per cent.

Although the number of motor traffic accidents reported was only 83 more than the 1960 figure, the casualties resulting were 207 more than in 1960. However, the number of persons killed was 108, compared with 111 in 1960. This is the second year in succession that there has been a drop in the number of fatal accidents. The number of motor vehicles (including trailers) licensed increased from 14,723 in 1960 to 16,930 in 1961.

CO-OPERATIVE DEVELOPMENT

In 1961 there were 93 co-operative societies and unions in operation in Nyasaland, an increase of six on the previous year. The work of all the larger societies proceeded satisfactorily and good progress was made during the year.

The 1961 paddy crop marketed by co-operative organizations was an all-time record, amounting to a total of 9,866 short tons as against approximately 7,200 tons in 1960. The favourable price of £60 per short ton was maintained by the Federal Government for all Nyasaland Grade IA rice, but the demand for this grade of rice in Northern and Southern Rhodesia is now assessed at a maximum of 3,000 short tons. Even if this tonnage is taken up within the Federation, it now appears that approximately 1,200 tons of Grade IA rice will have to be disposed of outside the Federation at a price comparable to that obtaining on the world market for rice of a similar quality. This will mean a reduction on the existing price of anything up to £15 per short ton. The sale of Grade II rice can only be made at the present time at a price which becomes sub-economic if all Grade IA rice fails to realize the return of £60 per short ton, as it has done in the past.

Ghee production from co-operative dairies amounted to approximately 23,000 lb. as compared with 30,000 lb. in 1960. This necessitated the importation of Kenya ghee into Nyasaland in order to make good the considerable shortfall in local production.

The Northern Province co-operative coffee crop amounted to 120 short tons of parchment coffee as against 118 tons in 1960. The 1960 crop was processed and marketed entirely at Moshi in Tanganyika during the early part of 1961, with very satisfactory results. The 1961 crop has been disposed of in the same way and the first sales of Nyasaland coffee on the Moshi floor took place at the end of the year.

Crop finance for all marketing co-operatives was arranged through the commercial bankers during 1961. The co-operative coffee growers of the Northern Province decided to sell all their coffee on credit in order to avoid loan finance and to receive the full proceeds for their coffee at the end of the marketing season.

Staff training has proceeded steadily during 1961, and the fullest possible use has been made of the training facilities of the East African School of Co-operation. One officer of the Department proceeded to Loughborough College on a long course at the end of the year.

LANDS

The Ministry of Lands and Surveys was formed in September, 1961, embracing the work of the Department of Lands, formerly the Lands Section of the Secretariat, the Department of Surveys and the Department of Geological Survey. The Ministry is sited in Zomba and temporarily accommodated in the Government Hostel.

The Commissioner for Lands remained responsible for the issue, renewal and determination of all leases of public and African trust land, for the collection of all rents from such leases, for the acquisition of land, both freehold and trust, for public purposes and for the control of all land acquired for Government purposes.

The Commissioner for Lands is also Commissioner for Mines, as there is no separate Department of Mines. No mining activity took place during 1961 except the quarrying of stone, and prospecting was confined to diamonds, and, on a small scale, gold.

URBAN DEVELOPMENT

The Ministry of Urban Development was established in September, 1961. The Ministry exercises responsibility for the following subjects:

Municipalities, Town Councils and the Soche High Density Residential Area Authority.

Town Planning (Urban Areas).

Land within Urban Areas.

Planned Traditional Housing Areas.

Housing Schemes (Urban Areas).

Public Health Ordinance (certain aspects within Urban Areas).

Waterworks Ordinance (certain aspects within Urban Areas).

SURVEYS

During 1961 surveyors submitted 154 surveys for examination. These surveys covered 404 parcels of land with a total area of 28,048 acres; 114 parcels comprising 3,668 acres were surveyed by private surveyors and the remaining 290 parcels, covering 24,380 acres, by Departmental surveyors.

The Federal Department of Trigonometrical and Topographical Surveys continued work on the secondary triangulation in the Southern Province, while the Directorate of Overseas Surveys continued to extend the secondary triangulation into the Northern Province. One 1/250,000 map, 26 1/50,000 maps and two 1/5,000 maps of Blantyre/Limbe Area were published. Work continued on the Federal Atlas and 11 new sheets were issued.

GEOLOGICAL SURVEY

During 1961 three geologists covered an area of over 1,700 square miles in the course of the regional mapping programme. Another officer of the Photogeological Section of the Overseas Geological Surveys carried out fieldwork in support of photogeological interpretation of about 2,400 square miles in the Lilongwe-Salima-Kota Kota area of the Central Province. The Mineral Investigation Section continued laboratory work on samples from the Kangankunde Hill rare-earth prospect, and the programme of research on carbonatites and related structures was continued with the mapping of the major ring structure of Salambidwe, including the part in Moçambique, which was examined by permission of the Portuguese Authorities.

PUBLIC WORKS

Expenditure on Public Works during the Financial Year 1960/61 was as follows:

FROM TERRITORIAL GOVERNMENT FUNDS:

<i>Description</i>	<i>By P.W.D. £</i>	<i>By Contract £</i>	<i>By Other Depts. £</i>	<i>Purchased £</i>
Public Works Department ..	791,091	—	—	—
Public Works Department—				
Annually Recurrent ..	332,927	—	—	—
Development ..	428,050	729,627	30,947	78,892
Colonial Development and and Welfare ..	47,963	373,246	2,528	1,088
For Other Departments ..	74,860	17,304	—	—
TOTAL FROM TERRITORIAL FUNDS ..	£1,674,891	£1,120,177	£33,475	£79,980

FROM FEDERAL GOVERNMENT FUNDS:

Recurrent Works ..	202,117	—	—	—
Capital Works (Revenue Funds)	30,174	35,563	487	—
Loan Works ..	52,382	476,919	1,210	—
TOTAL FROM FEDERAL FUNDS	£284,673	£512,482	£1,697	—
TOTALS ..	£1,959,564	£1,632,659	£35,172	£79,980

TOTAL EXPENDITURE ON TERRITORIAL AND FEDERAL
GOVERNMENT PUBLIC WORKS

£3,707,375

THE CORRESPONDING TOTAL EXPENDITURE DURING THE
FINANCIAL YEAR 1959/60 WAS

£2,799,364

During the year 1961 the Mechanical Engineering Branch Workshops at Blantyre, Zomba, Lilongwe and Mzuzu carried out servicing and repairs to the Territorial Government's fleet of 858 vehicles, 539 items of earth-moving and contractors' plant, 231 engines and pumps for water supply schemes and 166 vehicles belonging to the Federal Government. In the Central Workshops at Blantyre 88 petrol and 36 diesel engines, 713 items of electrical equipment and 960 diesel engine fuel injector pumps and injectors were overhauled.

The general engineering section continued to be fully engaged during the year with the manufacture and reconditioning of parts for machinery and equipment, the construction of pontoons and pre-fabricated items of fencing, buildings, bicycle racks, etc., for the Buildings Department. The total number of jobs completed by all workshops rose by more than 9 per cent. over the 1960 figure to 12,155.

The average out of action state for vehicles of the Ministry of Works and Transport fleet rose from 10.76 per cent. to 14.5 per cent. This increase is due in part to the need to keep in service a large number of vehicles which could not be replaced at the end of their economic life, in part to a general increase in the average annual mileage performed by the fleet. In the case of plant, an improvement in the out of action state of 0.8 per cent. to 9.1 per cent. was achieved. The comprehensive insurance of the vehicles of the Territorial Government was conducted by the Branch and 199 accidents were dealt with. The overall accident rate rose from 19.5 per cent. to 23.4 per cent. although a proportion of this increase can be attributed to improved standards of reporting by Departments who have included minor incidents where no claim on insurance has been made.

Courses of instruction were held for Supervisors and Artisans at the Central Workshops and included comprehensive instruction in gas and electric welding by an instructor of the Rhodesia Oxygen Company, and in repair and servicing of Bedford vehicles by the General Motors Organization. These courses proved of great value and were attended with enthusiasm by the staff of the Branch.

A Launch Repair Base was established on Lake Nyasa at Fort Johnston to undertake repairs, servicing and refitting of the Territorial fleet of vessels. The Base, which has a slipway and small self-contained workshop, operates under the control of a Mechanical Supervisor.

The total value of stores held in the Stores and Transport Branch's main Blantyre Unallocated Stores and in the Stores at Lilongwe and Mzuzu on 30th June, 1961, the end of the financial year, was £349,572. During the year additional stocks valued at £623,052 were received and issues to the total value of £632,003 were made. The number of transactions involved were as follows:

	<i>Receipts</i>	<i>Issues</i>
Blantyre—Mechanical Engineering Stores	11,073 ..	49,097
„ —Other Stores	6,548 ..	40,919
Mzuzu—All Stores	4,867 ..	19,694
Lilongwe—All Stores	8,705 ..	31,173
TOTAL ..	<u>31,193</u>	<u>140,883</u>

The Transport Section handled a total of 18,205 tons of stores during the financial year 1960/61.

The number of vehicles held and mileages performed in 1960 and 1961 were as follows:

	1960		1961	
	<i>Vehicles</i>	<i>Mileage</i>	<i>Vehicles</i>	<i>Mileage</i>
Lorries and pantechnicons	15	249,830	14	270,500
Passenger cars	16	218,723	14	193,800

GAME, FISH AND TSETSE

Game conservation, fisheries and the control of tsetse continued to be the responsibility of a single Department during 1961, the organization consisting of a Director, eleven Senior Division field officers, thirty-seven African Technical Assistants and other supporting African staff. One Senior Division officer and twelve Technical Assistants were devoted to Tsetse Control work, seven Senior Division officers and the remaining Technical Assistants were concerned with Fisheries and the remaining three Senior Division officers dealt with Game matters.

Work in general proceeded fairly normally. There were improvements to the Central Province Game Observation camps, work was begun on the construction of an access road to the Vwaza Marsh Controlled Hunting area, the Fish Farm at Nchenachena was re-opened and moves were made towards the investigation and development of Lake Chilwa fisheries. Apart from these new items the previous programmes of game conservation, control of crop marauders, research and extension work in connection with Lake Nyasa fisheries, etc., continued as before. Tsetse surveys for incidence and distribution of *Glossina morsitans* also continued, although there was a natural decrease of fly in several parts of the country. Work on *Glossina brevipalpis* in Karonga consisted of experimental applications of dieldrin spray.

The non-African section of the fishing industry landed a total of 2,684 short tons in 1961, some 700 short tons less than in 1960. This decline was, however, the result of a temporary decline in effort, one firm suspending activities for six months while reorganization was in progress. The actual yield per effort put forth showed some increase over 1960 levels. African landings, moreover, increased during the period and though it is not yet possible to give really well-based estimates it appears that these made up a much higher figure than has previously been thought.

Export of fish continued at a reduced rate, with one firm temporarily out of production, and amounted to some 748 short tons, expressed in terms of original landed weight.

GRANTS UNDER THE COLONIAL DEVELOPMENT AND WELFARE ACT

	Actual Revenue 1960/61 £	Estimated Revenue 1961/62 £
<i>(a) Land Use and Natural Resources</i>		
Expansion of Vipya Forestry Operations (D.3424)	18,326	—
Mineralogical Investigation (D.3451/3451A)	21,686	15,451
Lower River Farm Institute (D.3929)	1,041	14,201
Agro-Ecological Survey (Proposed new Scheme)	—	2,183
African Land Reorganization (D.4449)	87,400	117,768
Acquisition of Land for Master Farmers (D.4707)	2,500	1,980
Conservation of Water Resources (D.4708)	975	21,600
Dry Zone Silvicultural Research Centre (D.4473)	7,431	666
Dipping Tank Reconstruction (D.4508)	777	5,139
Irrigation and Water Development (D.4569)	—	7,785
Field Staff Housing (D.4598)	—	22,275
Expansion of Veterinary Training facilities (D.4626)	—	8,218
Forestry Study Tours (D.4785)	—	746
Makanga Capital Works (D.4885)	—	6,860
<i>(b) Layout and Development of Land</i>		
Layout of Peri-Urban Areas, Stage II (D.3471)	24,731	—
Layout and Development of Land (D.3961)	25,574	9,000
Peri-Urban Development Stage III (D.4878)	—	40,000
Land Acquisition and Resettlement (D.4852)	—	72,000
Land Acquisition, Stage III (D.3364)	16,299	—
<i>(c) Water Supplies and Sewerage</i>		
Blantyre/Limbe Water Supply (D.4096)	585,000	315,000
Zomba Sewerage (D.4938)	—	40,300
Cholo Water Supply (D.4326)	1,900	14,790
Balaka Water Supply (D.4509)	6,647	1,928
Minor Water Supplies (Proposed new Scheme)	—	36,000
Waterborne Sewerage (D.2231)	266	—
<i>(d) Roads and Bridges</i>		
Road Reconstruction, Part (IV) (D.2672)	3,500	—
Road Development, 1958-60 (D.3750)	—	1,039
Cholo/Chiromo Road (D.4017)	56,675	43,969
Blantyre/Matope Road (D.4248)	179,688	90,000
Chileka/Chichiri Link Road (D.4261)	34,275	9,900
Road and Bridge Improvements 1960-62 (D.4751)	—	81,750
Soche Township Roads (D.4947)	—	14,400
<i>(e) Education Schemes</i>		
Teacher Training Centre, Blantyre (D.3479)	6,021	96,900
Girls' Secondary School, Lilongwe (D.3876)	68,397	3,924
Composite Education Scheme (D.4278)	93,379	157,500
Improvement to Colby School (D.4320)	4,622	11,930

	Actual Revenue 1960/61 £	Estimated Revenue 1961/62 £
<i>(f) Miscellaneous Other Schemes</i>		
Social Welfare (D.4448)	20,970	28,020
Cattle Dipping Installations (D.2883) ..	290	—
African Travellers' Rest House (D.4432)	—	18,900
Trade Testing Scheme (D.4860) ..	—	5,655
Community Development (Proposed new Scheme)	—	1
Expansion of Rabies Control Scheme (D.4371)	1,316	2,277
Education (Proposed new Scheme) ..	—	70,000
<i>(g) Central Fund Schemes</i>		
Silvicultural Research (R.609B) ..	5,629	7,447
Fisheries Research (R.781)	4,333	23,491
Investigation into <i>Fusarium</i> Disease of Coffee (R.967/967A)	2,000	2,827
Cotton Pest Research (R.817)	7,300	7,589
Coffee Research, Bvumbwe (R.1169) ..	2,752	5,400
Maintenance of Lilongwe Experiment Station (R.1180)	19,345	25,451
Carbonatite Research (D.3308 and D.4260)	2,899	3,924
University Grant for Cotton Pest Research (R.1167)	—	796

VISITORS TO NYASALAND IN 1961

Mr. Adineshiah and Mr. Alamandjra of the Addis Abbaba Office of UNESCO.

The British High Commissioner in Salisbury, His Excellency Lord Alport of Colchester, T.D., and Lady Alport.

His Excellency the Acting Governor-General of the Federation of Rhodesia and Nyasaland, Sir John Clayden.

The Right Honourable Lord Coleraine, P.C.

His Excellency the Governor-General of the Federation, the Right Honourable the Earl of Dalhousie, G.B.E., M.C., and Her Excellency the Countess of Dalhousie.

The Consul General of the United States of America in Salisbury, the Honourable John K. Emmerson, and Mrs. Emmerson.

A fact-finding team of seven members of the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations.

Sir Saville Garner, K.C.M.G., Permanent Under Secretary for Commonwealth Relations (Designate).

Six members of the International Co-operation Administration.

The Right Honourable Reginald Maudling, M.P., Secretary of State for the Colonies.

Mr. G. Mennen Williams, the American Assistant Secretary of State for African Affairs.

Professor J. F. V. Phillips and members of the Commission on African Education.

Sir Hilton Poynton, K.C.M.G., Permanent Under Secretary of State for Colonial Affairs.

Mr. D. A. Scott, Deputy British High Commissioner in Salisbury.

Sir Ivo Stourton, C.M.G., O.B.E., Inspector General of the Colonial Police Forces.

Mr. C. A. G. Wallis, O.B.E., Local Government Adviser, Colonial Office.

FEDERAL GOVERNMENT RESPONSIBILITIES

Certain functions are carried out by the Federal Government, and these are listed below, showing the Federal Ministry responsible for them. Detailed reference to the administration of these functions is contained in the Annual Reports of the Ministries concerned.

Ministry of Health	—Medical Services.
Ministry of Posts	—Posts and Telecommunications.
Ministry of External Affairs	—External Affairs.
Ministry of Education	—All higher education and non-African primary and secondary education.
Ministry of Home Affairs	—Public Relations, Films, Tourism, Immigration, Status of Aliens, Deportation, Archives.
Ministry of Law	—Prisons.
Ministry of Transport	—Railways, Inter-territorial roads, Civil Aviation, Meteorology.
Ministry of Defence	—Military forces.
Ministry of Commerce and Industry	—Industrial Promotion and Research, Home and International Trade, Import and Export Controls, Export Promotion, Assize.
Ministry of Power	—Electricity.
Ministry of Finance	—Customs, Income Tax, Currency, Coinage and Legal Tender, Loans, Exchange Control, Post Office Savings Bank, Audit.
Ministry of Works	—Federal public buildings.

PART II

Chapter 1

Population

THE last full census of the African population in Nyasaland, taken in 1945, was not claimed to be any more than a useful and fairly accurate estimate of the African population. Previous censuses were taken in 1921, 1926 and 1931, while annual population estimates, largely based on the tax registers, are available dating back to 1901. The substantial fluctuations which occur from year to year indicate that these annual estimates are not very reliable.

The registration of African customary marriages is carried out in almost all parts of the Protectorate, but the data available is by no means complete, while details of the birth, death and infant mortality rates are unavailable and likely to remain so for some time to come.

In the conditions outlined above, it is only possible to speak in general terms of African population trends. The African population is increasing steadily, being estimated at the end of 1961 to be 2,921,100 compared with 2,840,000 at the end of 1960. Between 1921 and 1931 the African population had increased by one third and the 1945 census figures showed an increase of rather more than one third of the 1931 figures. Thus the estimated African population had very nearly doubled in 25 years, but a proportion of this increase must be attributed to immigration into the Southern Province from Portuguese East Africa.

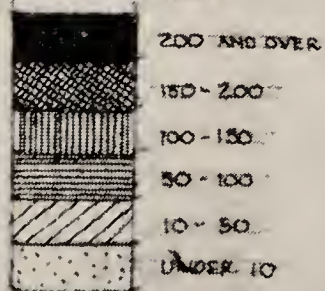
A census of non-Africans was carried out during 1961, the results of which are shown in the table of statistics for the years 1957–1961 inclusive. Details of European births and deaths have been kept since 1901, and since 1920 immigration and emigration statistics in respect of Europeans and Asians have been compiled. Registration of all non-African births and deaths is compulsory. The European population remained fairly static immediately before and during the war. In 1931 it stood at 1,975 and in 1945 at 1,948. After the war, the population increased with comparative rapidity, owing to the considerable expansion of the activities of both Government and commercial concerns and to the re-establishment of staffs depleted during the war years. In 1961 the European population was estimated at 8,800.

The population of persons other than Africans and Europeans, maintaining a consistently high birthrate, increased from an estimated 1,573 in 1931 to 2,804 in 1945 and in 1961 was estimated to be 12,300, 10,700 of whom were Asians and 1,600 Coloured.

NYASALAND

POPULATION

PERSONS PER SQ. MILE



By occupation the majority of the men are traders.

The increase of population for the years 1957–1961 inclusive by race may be seen from the following tables of estimated figures.

<i>Year</i>	<i>Europeans</i>	<i>Asians and other races (Coloured)</i>	<i>Africans</i>	<i>Total</i>
1957	7,600	10,400	2,660,000	2,678,000
1958	8,100	10,900	2,720,000	2,739,000
1959	8,200	11,300	2,780,000	2,799,000
1960	8,500	11,800	2,840,000	2,860,300
1961	8,800	12,300	2,900,000	2,921,100

POPULATION OF THE NYASALAND PROTECTORATE AS AT 31ST DECEMBER, 1961

<i>District*</i>	<i>Europeans</i>	<i>Asian and other non- Africans</i>	<i>Africans</i>	<i>Total</i>
Port Herald	70	640	94,990	95,700
Chikwawa	27	131	85,050	85,208
Cholo	717	963	165,716	167,396
Mlanje	362	1,404	293,517	295,283
Blantyre	3,995	4,376	295,384	303,755
Zomba	1,148	1,615	290,840	293,603
Fort Johnston	380	321	182,758	183,459
Ncheu	99	288	124,822	125,209
Dedza	228	553	190,426	191,207
Lilongwe	862	833	310,980	312,675
Fort Manning	57	47	72,332	72,436
Dowa	208	544	206,613	207,365
Kasungu	80	171	75,690	75,941
Mzimba	263	172	199,398	199,833
Kota Kota	78	138	97,525	97,741
Rumpi	134	—	35,485	35,619
Nkata Bay	62	30	62,183	62,275
Karonga	30	74	116,291	116,395
TOTAL ..	8,800	12,300	2,900,000	2,921,100

*Separate population statistics are not available for the newly created districts of Blantyre (Urban), Chiradzulu and Kasupe. Blantyre (Urban) and Chiradzulu are part of Blantyre District (above); Kasupe, part of Zomba and Fort Johnston Districts.

Summary: Europeans	8,800
Asians	10,700
Other non-Africans	1,600
Africans	2,900,000
TOTAL	<u>2,921,100</u>

Estimates of African population are based on the 1945 *de jure* African population projected at the rate of 2.2 per cent. per annum (the average rate of increase between the 1931 and 1945 censuses) with subsequent deductions for the number of Nyasaland Africans estimated to be outside the Protectorate.

European, Asian and other non-African population figures are based on the 1961 census.

The total estimated population of the territory, if taken to the nearest 10,000, is 2,920,000.

Provisional population figures for the townships of Blantyre-Limbe, Zomba and Lilongwe as shown by the census held on 26th September, 1961:

	<i>Europeans</i>	<i>Asians</i>	<i>Other non- Africans</i>	<i>Total non- Africans</i>
Blantyre-Limbe	3,980	3,850	540	8,370
Zomba	980	550	10	1,540
Lilongwe	620	660	20	1,300

Chapter 2

Occupations, Wages and Labour Organization

EMPLOYMENT

THE principal industries in Nyasaland are tea growing and manufacture, tobacco growing, grading and packing, building and general contracting, transport, light engineering, wholesale and retail trading, general farming and tung oil production. Growth of secondary manufacturing industries in the Blantyre/Limbe area continued during the year, but development was on a reduced scale.

The majority of Nyasaland Africans are engaged in the cultivation of their own village gardens, where they grow most, if not all, of their own requirements; the small surplus for sale provides money for additional necessities. Many, however, are engaged in tobacco and cotton production on African trust land, their produce being bought by the Agricultural Production and Marketing Board.

A large number take up paid employment, probably in the region of 150,000 at times of peak employment, whilst another 70,000 or more migrate each year to seek employment in neighbouring territories where wages are still higher than those prevailing in Nyasaland.

There is no clear-cut line of demarcation between the peasant farmer and the employee who works for wages, and it is still generally true that few unskilled workers exist who depend solely upon wage-earning for their livelihood. After a period of work for an employer, either in Nyasaland or abroad, the average Nyasa returns to reside on or cultivate his own garden land. While this factor acts as a buffer against unemployment, it also operates conversely to produce a high rate of turnover in labour and tends to reduce the number of workers remaining long enough in one job to acquire skill. A further result is that each year before the onset of the rains, when Africans prepare their own gardens for planting, there may be shortages of labour, handicapping labour-employing estates, especially those engaged in the production of tea and tobacco, although during the year under review no shortages were reported. To insure against these shortages, encouragement is given to employers to build up permanent labour forces by the provision of good housing, amenities and wages. There have been many difficulties to be overcome, particularly the reluctance of the African to sever his connection with subsistence agriculture in his village. With the rapidly increasing population, however, and the consequent growing pressure on arable land, economic forces have

begun to accelerate the divorce of the agricultural employee from subsistence farming. There is also no doubt that the Africans' fundamental requirements and standard of living are rising rapidly; thus more and more of them find it necessary to seek permanent or semi-permanent employment.

As Nyasaland is mainly dependent upon agriculture, the demand for labour is to some extent seasonal, but, since the various seasons for planting, processing of crops, grading of tobacco, constructional works and the like, are spread over the year, there is no dead season in respect of employment.

During 1961, the overall employment position throughout the Protectorate was of steady employment in agricultural industries; the numbers employed in industrial concerns, including building and construction, were on a reduced scale. As a result of rising wages, there were some indications that employers were being forced to reduce their labour forces. This was also true of domestic service, where staff reductions continued to be the aim of most householders.

In the conditions which have been previously described it will be appreciated that unemployment does not present the same problem that obtains in more industrialized countries. There were, nevertheless, indications of unemployment in the urban areas. With employment opportunities for Nyasaland Africans dwindling in Southern Rhodesia owing to the existence of unemployment in that country, it became increasingly difficult to provide employment opportunities for all those seeking work. Some indication of the surplus work seekers in urban areas in comparison to vacancies notified can be gauged from the following figures supplied by the Blantyre Employment Exchange for the year 1961:

Applications registered	9,325
Vacancies notified	3,712
Vacancies filled	3,313

The Blantyre Employment Exchange, which was established at the end of 1959, continued its valuable work of attempting to find jobs for work seekers. The employment exchanges which were opened in 1960 at Zomba, Mlanje, Cholo and Lilongwe met with only limited success, largely because of the surplus of work seekers which enabled employers to take on labour in the traditional way, i.e. by engaging those offering themselves at the place of employment. There was an improvement in the use made by employers of the exchanges towards the end of the year.

The only shortage of labourers reported was of brief duration in November and occurred in the tea industry. This was attributed to an unusual dearth of agricultural labourers from Portuguese East Africa who normally augment the labour supply in the tea industry during the months of peak demand. Generally speaking, employers have been forced to turn work seekers away because they have had sufficient labour for their needs.

In recent years returns relating to employment have been rendered by employers to the Central African Statistical Office and the figures given below are those supplied for the month of September, 1961. The corresponding figures obtained during the census which took place in May, 1956, are also set out for purposes of comparison. It should, however, be borne in mind that wide seasonal variations occur affecting the numbers employed, particularly in the agricultural industries.

INDUSTRIAL DISTRIBUTION OF AFRICAN EMPLOYEES

<i>Industry</i>	<i>Numbers Employed</i>	
	<i>May, 1956</i>	<i>Sept., 1961</i>
Agriculture and forestry (a)	68,589	49,491
Mining and quarrying	530	543
Manufacturing:		
Food, drink and tobacco	12,753	8,022
Textile, clothing, etc.	781	1,220
Wood and furniture	738	748
Paper products, printing etc.	292	292
Chemical products	301	338
Non-metallic mineral products (b)	1,693	1,372
Metal industries	1,626	1,534
Other	19	80
Construction	25,094	18,597
Electricity, water, etc.	1,280	1,554
Commerce and finance	11,156	12,021
Transport and Communications:		
Rail	1,916	2,309
Road	1,049	2,005
Other	1,179	2,002
Services:		
Private Domestic (c)	11,363	8,080
Other (d)	23,893	25,179
Activities, n.e.s.	6	—
TOTAL	164,258	135,387

(a) Including domestic servants on farms.

(b) Bricks, tiles, cement, asbestos products, etc.

(c) Excluding domestic servants on farms who are included under Agriculture and Forestry.

(d) Health, educational, religious, legal, entertainment and personal services as well as Government administration.

The Protectorate Trade Testing Scheme continued to operate in a restricted manner owing to the lack of a Trade Testing Officer for the mechanical and electrical trades. During the earlier part of the year the demand for trade tests in the building trades was slack. Only 133 tests were carried out during the period under review, but an

improved demand for tests towards the end of the year was indicated by the number of 114 applicants awaiting tests on 31st December. The publication of Wage Regulation Orders which tie wages of skilled workers in the building, road transport and tobacco handling industries should result in a greater demand for trade testing in 1962 and provision was made for a second Trade Testing Officer, covering the mechanical and electrical trades, to be appointed.

At the time of reporting, 98 trade test syllabuses were available in 37 different trades. These Protectorate trade testing syllabuses, which have been approved by the Apprenticeship Council, were also being utilized by certain technical schools and Government Departments with the object of improving training programmes.

MIGRANT LABOUR

Despite increases in wage rates which occurred during the year in Nyasaland, these continued to be generally low compared with those current in the more highly industrialized countries of Southern and Northern Rhodesia and the Republic of South Africa, where constantly expanding industries can afford to pay high wages to attract labour.

The Nyasaland African retained his excellent reputation abroad as a worker and could be found within a range of employment extending from unskilled labour to the highest posts which local conditions permitted. So long as there remains the lure to see strange countries and the level of wages offering abroad remains higher than those prevailing at home, the more ambitious and energetic individuals will always be tempted to emigrate in search of employment. Thus it is that Nyasaland has, for many years, contributed substantially to the labour force in adjoining territories and in South Africa.

The Witwatersrand Native Labour organization was the only organization which was permitted to accept Nyasas volunteering for work in South Africa. The Association engages labour for employment in the mines of the Rand and the Orange Free State. The protection of the worker together with the interests of his family which remains behind continued to be carefully controlled and supervised by officers of the Labour Department in Nyasaland and the Nyasaland Labour Representative in Johannesburg. In order to relieve unemployment in Nyasaland during 1961 the Association was permitted to accept unlimited numbers of volunteers, thus enabling some 31,830 men to obtain work outside the Protectorate after attestation by officers of the Labour Department.

Increases in local agricultural wages resulting from the introduction of a new Minimum Wage Order which became effective on 1st January, 1961, resulted in some lessening of the adverse differential between local farming wages and those payable in Rhodesia. This in turn may have been partly responsible for the falling off in numbers of

migrant workers recruited by the Rhodesia Native Labour Supply Commission for work in Southern Rhodesia. This organization, whose operations are also supervised by the Labour Department, was permitted to engage men for service in Southern Rhodesia; 5,075 workers were attested as compared with 6,346 in 1960.

To avoid the breaking of family ties, migrant workers are encouraged to take their families with them to the Rhodesias or to send for them when they themselves are established in their work. The number of wives, together with their children, who accompanied or joined their husbands working in the Rhodesias remained static during the period under review.

For a number of past years, as the figures below demonstrate, the annual issue of travel documents to emigrant workers increased, but the rate of emigration in 1961 was almost identical with that of 1960.

<i>Country of Destination</i>	<i>Average</i>					
	1952-56	1957	1958	1959	1960	1961
Southern Rhodesia ..	44,780	49,248	44,863	40,252	36,424	28,947
Northern Rhodesia ..	4,677	6,671	3,961	5,155	7,448	8,537
South Africa ..	11,331	18,045	19,615	22,022	28,611	34,405
Other Territories ..	641	382	506	865	1,022	663
TOTAL ..	<u>61,429</u>	<u>74,346</u>	<u>68,945</u>	<u>68,294</u>	<u>73,505</u>	<u>72,552</u>

Nyasaland has always recognized its responsibility for those of its people who migrate in search of work, and the Government maintains Labour Representatives in Johannesburg and Salisbury. As is customary, these officers again visited many centres of employment in the territories in which they were stationed and provided the Nyasaland Government with regular reports on labour conditions. The representatives continued when required and where possible to act as intermediaries in domestic, labour or welfare problems raised by migrant workers or by their families. In this respect they fulfilled, abroad, many of the functions of Labour Officers and District Officers within Nyasaland. Another valuable link between the migrant workers and their homes was provided by the Labour Chaplain in Southern Rhodesia who continued to travel widely ministering to their spiritual needs. He also carried out valuable work in promoting educational facilities for the children of Nyasaland workers living in Southern Rhodesia.

WAGES AND CONDITIONS OF EMPLOYMENT

The Protectorate Minimum Wage was increased with effect from 1st January, 1961, and a recommendation for a further increase was submitted to the Governor in Council by the Wages Advisory Board and was published in December to come into effect on 1st January, 1962

	Statutory Minimum Wage during 1961	Wages Advisory Board Recommendation to come into effect on 1st January, 1962
(a) In the urban area of Blantyre/ Limbe	3s-0d	3s-3d
Housing Allowance ..	4d	5d
(b) In the township area of Zomba and Lilongwe	2s-6d	2s-9d
(c) In all other areas	1s-8d	1s-10d

Domestic servants, whose minimum wages were brought into line with those applicable throughout the Protectorate in 1960, did not benefit from the increased minimum wage introduced on 1st January, 1961. It was not until 1st September, following recommendations by the Wages Advisory Board, that the statutory minimum wage for them was also brought into line with the Protectorate minimum wage introduced at the beginning of the year.

The Building Industry Wages Council submitted wages regulation proposals which were subsequently brought into effect on 1st February, 1961. This Order provided for increased minimum rates of pay for uncertificated tradesmen and for skilled labourers; its object was to avoid anomalies resulting from the increase in the statutory minimum wage at the beginning of the year. In the tobacco handling industry, statutory minimum wages for seasonal and non-seasonal employees in all grades of employment were introduced for the first time by the publication of Wages Regulation Orders in March for seasonal employees and in April for non-seasonal employees. A significant feature of the Wages Regulation Orders for non-seasonal employees was the application of minimum wages as laid down in the Wages Regulation Orders for the building and road transport industries to artisans and drivers working in the tobacco handling industry.

The Road Transport Industry Wages Council, which was established in 1960, also made proposals relating to wages and conditions of employment for all categories of workers within the industry. These were published during February and resulted in substantial improvements. Negotiations during the early part of the year between the Transport and Allied Workers Union and the Nyasaland Motor Traders Association resulted in an agreement which fixed the minimum wages for all those employees working for employers who were members of the Association. This was by no means the only example of voluntary wage fixing, and negotiations between workers and employees organizations both on an *ad hoc* basis and through newly established Joint Industrial Councils resulted in substantial improvements for workers during the year.

The maximum working week may be considered as 48 hours, but this was seldom enforced by employers. In the case of manual workers engaged on the minimum wage, work on normal working days in excess

of 8 hours per day is regarded as overtime and must be paid for at not less than $1\frac{1}{2}$ times the minimum rate, whilst work on Sundays and *Gazetted* public holidays must be paid for at double the minimum rate. Discussions took place in the Building Industry Wages Council which resulted in proposals for a reduction of the maximum working week to 45 hours. An increasing number of undertakings changed to a 5-day working week.

In the past, wages of agricultural workers have usually been paid on the completion of a 30-day ticket contract, i.e. after 30 days work has been completed. In the tea industry, however, by the end of the period under review, most tea estates had converted from the traditional system to paying wages weekly. In the townships, unskilled and semi-skilled labour is usually paid by the calendar month for the number of days actually worked, though a number of employers, particularly in light industrial concerns and in the building industry, changed to weekly payments. In domestic service, payments continued to be made by the calendar month, although the practice of granting weekly advances continued. Skilled and clerical workers continued to be normally paid on monthly contracts. Typical wage rates above the minimum level were:

Unskilled labourers (rural areas)	..	..	..	2s to 3s-6d per day
Unskilled labourers (urban areas)	..	..	..	3s to 4s-6d per day
Overseers and Foremen	..	..	..	£4 to £16 per month
Clerical workers	..	..	..	£6 to £25 per month

Government and the Local Authorities continued to give consideration to housing problems, in particular those relating to the township areas. In the major townships sufficient land has been made available to create housing areas for high density planning. In the Soche high density residential area outside Blantyre there are now approximately 1,800 permanent houses. During 1961, 76 houses were built by the Nyasaland Government and another 50 houses completed for the Federal Government. Only six houses were built by employers, whilst another six were in course of construction. An eight-class-room primary school was completed by the Roman Catholic Mission. The reduction in the number of houses built by employers other than Government is probably due to hesitancy until Government's housing policy is finally decided. The rents for houses charged by the Soche Authority varied from £2-15s-0d to £3-11s-2d a month.

As a result of the introduction of the Wages (Domestic Servants) Order, 1961, published in September, the wages of domestic servants rose in sympathy with the increase in unskilled labour rates. The rates for junior domestic grades in which juveniles are often employed varied between £3 and £5-10s-0d a month while servants in senior grades received between £4 and £12 a month. Quarters, uniforms and fuel for cooking purposes are also normally provided.

COST OF LIVING

As facilities for statistical research are not available, an official cost of living index for the whole Protectorate is not maintained. Such indices could be misleading in regard to African foodstuffs unless very carefully evaluated, owing to the great variety of units and measures used for inter-African sales. Most commodities are sold by "penny-worths" in the African markets and the amount given varies according to the harvest and the buyers' pertinacity rather than because of any fluctuation in world prices. Since 1959, quarterly purchases of staple foodstuffs have been undertaken by officers of the field staff of the Labour Department at three major centres. A fourth centre, Mzuzu, in the Northern Province, was added during the year. In addition to the quarterly purchases made at the four major centres, comprehensive surveys were made during June and December at twelve additional centres by officers of the Department, and these were carried out on the same lines as the regular quarterly surveys. Investigations were also made into the costs of housing, housing rentals and transport to and from work, together with the cost of a fairly wide selection of items of household or personal use: these surveys were done at the request of the Wages Advisory Board.

Mention has already been made of the wide fluctuation of prices according to the seasons and harvest: the figures given below merely give a pattern of the prices which prevailed during the latter half of 1961 at the four centres where quarterly purchases are made.

	<i>Average prices in Country Markets</i>		<i>Average prices in Township Markets</i>
Maize grain	1½d	per lb.	1½d per lb.
Maize flour	3¼d	per lb.	2½d per lb.
Dry beans	5½d	per lb.	4d per lb.
Groundnuts	7¾d	per lb.	7d per lb.
Meat	1s-4½d	per lb.	1s-7¼d per lb.
Dried fish	1s-10d	per lb.	1s-5¼d per lb.
Fresh cassava roots ..	1d	per lb.	1½d per lb.
Oranges	2¼d	per lb.	3½d per lb.
Tomatoes	4d	per lb.	4¼d per lb.
Cabbages	4¼d	per lb.	4¼d per lb.
Onions	8¾d	per lb.	8d per lb.
Brown sugar	7½d	per lb.	7¼d per lb.
Salt	3½d	per lb.	3¼d per lb.
Fat	1s-11½d	per lb.	2s-0½d per lb.
Irish potatoes	5¼d	per lb.	3¾d per lb.
Sweet potatoes	1d	per lb.	1½d per lb.
Carrots	6d	per lb.	3¾d per lb.

LABOUR DEPARTMENT

The activities and the commitments of the Labour Department continued to increase. In the field of industrial relations, this resulted from increased organization on the part of workers and employers.

In the field of wage inspection, it resulted from the introduction of wage regulation orders in addition to the revision of the Protectorate minimum wage. The field staff was also called upon to undertake far more research than has ever been the case in the past.

The welfare of migrant labour outside the Protectorate in Southern Rhodesia and South Africa continued to be the concern of the Government Labour Representatives at Salisbury and Johannesburg respectively. District Labour Exchanges were maintained at 23 districts and subdistrict headquarters; 21 of these were staffed entirely by African officers of the department. The post of Labour Inspector was abolished during the year and the two inspectors concerned were redesignated as Assistant Labour Officers.

INDUSTRIAL RELATIONS

The outstanding feature of the year in industrial relations was the rapid growth of voluntary negotiating machinery. At the beginning of the year only two joint industrial councils had been formed and these both related to the staff of the Nyasaland Electricity Supply Commission. During the year no less than eight new joint industrial councils were formed and negotiations took place between employers and trade unions on the establishment of a further five councils. Industries in which voluntary negotiating machinery was established by the end of the year included electricity, Railways, water, local government, hotels and catering, transport, tobacco manufacture and also several smaller miscellaneous firms.

The number of employers' and employees' organizations increased concurrently with the growth of voluntary machinery. Five new employees' trade unions and three employers' associations were formed during the year and the total number of registered trade unions by the end of 1961 was twenty-one.

These were:

(i) The Transport and Allied Workers' Union (formerly known as the Nyasaland African Motor Transport Workers' Union), registered in April, 1949;

(ii) The Nyasaland Employers' Association (formerly known as the Nyasaland Employers' Motor Transport and Traders' Association), registered in August, 1949;

(iii) The Nyasaland Railways Asian Union, registered in June, 1950;

(iv) The Commercial and General Workers' Union (formerly known as the Commercial and General African Workers' Trade Union), registered in September, 1952;

(v) The Nyasaland Railway African Workers' Union, registered in September, 1954.

(vi) The Nyasaland Motor Traders' Association, registered in April, 1954;

(vii) The Nyasaland Master Builders' and Allied Trades Association, registered in December, 1955;

(viii) The African Master Sawyers' Association, registered in September, 1956;

(ix) The Cholo Fruit Association, registered in January, 1959;

(x) The National Union of Plantation and Agricultural Workers, registered in July, 1960;

(xi) The Local Government Employees' Union, registered in October, 1960;

(xii) The Nyasaland Planting and Agricultural Employers' Association, registered in October, 1960;

(xiii) The Hotels and Catering Workers' Union, registered in October, 1960;

(xiv) The Nyasaland Electricity Supply Commission African Staff Association, registered in October, 1960;

(xv) The National Mine Workers' Union, registered in November, 1960;

(xvi) The Printers, Journalists and Newspaper Workers' Union, registered in March, 1961;

(xvii) The Nyasaland Tobacco Handling Industry Employers' Association, registered in March, 1961;

(xviii) The National Union of Posts and Telecommunication Workers, registered in July, 1961;

(xix) The Building and Construction Workers' Union, registered in August, 1961;

(xx) The National Union of Health and General Hospital Workers, registered in September, 1961;

(xxi) The Nyasaland Government Employees' Union, registered in November, 1961.

In addition, three employers' associations were not registered as trade unions because they did not have the minimum of fifteen members required for registration. These associations are:

(i) The Nyasaland Road Transport Operators Association;

(ii) The Nyasaland Licensed Victuallers Association;

(iii) The Nyasaland Master Printers Association.

Government established a Whitley Council for the senior staff of the Civil Service in December and discussions took place between the Nyasaland Government Employees Union and Government regarding the establishment of a council for junior staff of the Civil Service. Agreement on this had not been reached at the end of the year.

Whilst the trend was towards the establishment of voluntary negotiating machinery, there was still need for retention of the three wages councils in the building, transport and tobacco handling industries. All three councils were able to reach agreement on wages increases during the year for employees coming within their purview.

The Wages Advisory Board, which is responsible for making recommendations on the overall minimum wage for the Protectorate, recommended certain wage increases during the year. The minimum wage was first increased on 1st January, 1961. Before the recommendations were made which led to the publication of a further wages order in December, the Board, by means of press notices and a broadcast appeal, sought the views of interested persons or bodies on:

- (a) The current level of the minimum wage generally.
- (b) The following factors, consideration of which was bound up with any review of the minimum wage, particularly:
 - (i) Food
 - (ii) Housing and transport to and from work
 - (iii) Clothing
 - (iv) Fuel and light
 - (v) Household equipment
 - (vi) Recreation.
- (c) Any other directly related matters which it was desired to bring to the notice of the Board.

Much work was done by Sub-Committees of the Board in processing statistical and other information obtained from Labour Department survey teams or in respect of representations received from interested parties in answer to the appeal from the Board.

The year was noteworthy also for the reduction in the number of stoppages of work, which dropped from 77 in 1960 to 27 in 1961. There can be little doubt that the spread of negotiating machinery contributed to this reduction. The most important dispute occurred in September when the Transport and Allied Workers' Union called a strike of all employees in the motor trade because of the Union's failure to persuade employers in that industry to adopt a "check off" system. (This is a method whereby employers deduct union subscriptions from the wages of their employees at the request of the employees.) The strike lasted for 14 days and involved 870 workers. During the course of the strike, employers in the industry reviewed their establishments and came to the conclusion they could reorganize their work with more economical use of manpower. When the strike eventually proved unsuccessful, the labour force in industry had been reduced by approximately 200. In addition, a number of new employees had been recruited and consequently a considerable number of previous employees were not re-engaged.

The failure of this strike led to the dissolution of the Malawi Congress of Labour, of which the Transport and Allied Workers' Union had been the largest member. This left the Nyasaland Trades Union Congress without opposition and a number of trade unions which had previously affiliated to the Malawi Congress of Labour transferred their allegiance to the Nyasaland Trades Union Congress.

The International Trade Union movement took an increasing interest in the trade unions in the Protectorate and officials of the following organizations visited Nyasaland during the year, giving assistance and advice to the Nyasaland Trades Union Congress and industrial trade unions:

The International Confederation of Free Trade Unions

The Public Services International

The International Mine Workers Federation

The International Transport Workers Federation

The International Federation of Commercial, Clerical and Technical Employees.

In addition, the General Secretaries of the Nigeria, Southern Rhodesia and Northern Rhodesia T.U.C.s visited the Protectorate for discussions with the Nyasaland Trades Union Congress.

LABOUR LEGISLATION

The employment of African labour continued to be governed by the African Employment Ordinance, 1954, which makes provision for the appointment of officers, grants them powers of inspection and sets out their duties of enforcement. It also provides for the making and determination of contracts of employment as well as the manner of making wage payments and the records to be kept. It caters for the care of employees in regard to the supply of housing, food, water and medical attention and also governs the issue of recruiting permits for recruits required to work both within and outside the territory. The comprehensive examination of the Ordinance, which began in 1960, was completed in March; owing to pressure of legislative business it proved impossible for it to be placed before Legislative Council for revision. The only item of subsidiary legislation introduced was the Employment Book (Scheduled Employee) Amendment Rules which provided for additional trade tests to be included amongst those previously scheduled as qualifications for the issue of scheduled employment books.

The Regulation of Minimum Wages and Conditions of Employment Ordinance, 1958, makes provision for the establishment and functions of a Wages Advisory Board and Wages Councils. The Wages Advisory Board makes recommendations to the Governor in Council while Wages Councils submit Wages Regulation proposals to the Governor for publication as Wages Regulation Orders. Important

amendments were made by the enactment of Ordinance No. 6 of 1961 on 21st March, which, in anticipation of the introduction of a new Apprenticeship Ordinance, removed apprentices from the definition of "employee" in the principal Ordinance. It also made provision that where the Governor is satisfied that an agreement or arbitration award has been made by parties which he regards as representative of the whole or substantially the greater proportion of employers and employees in any industry, he may make an order regulating wages and conditions of employment throughout the industry in accordance with the terms of the agreement or award.

Three Wages Orders were made, following upon recommendations by the Wages Advisory Board, and four Wages Regulation Orders were published in accordance with wages regulation proposals made by various Wages Councils. Details of these items of subsidiary legislation are given below.

- G.N. 23/61 (i) Building Industry (Minimum Wages and Conditions of Employment) (Amendment) Order, 1961.
- G.N. 30/61 (ii) Road Transport Industry (Minimum Wages and Conditions of Employment) Order, 1960, and came into force on 1st March, 1961.
- G.N. 43/61 (iii) Tobacco Handling Industry (Minimum Wages and Conditions of Employment (Seasonal Workers)) Order, 1961.
- G.N. 64/61 (iv) Tobacco Handling Industry (Minimum Wages and Conditions of Employment (Non-Seasonal Workers)) Order, 1961.
- G.N. 156/61 (v) Wages (Domestic Servants) Order, 1961. (G.N. 99/60, Wages (Domestic Servants) Order, 1960, was revoked.)
- G.N. 212/61 (vi) Wages (Amendment) Order, 1961.
- G.N. 213/61 (vii) Wages (Blantyre and Limbe Housing Allowance) (Amendment) Order, 1961.

The Workmen's Compensation Ordinance, 1944, which applies to all races, makes provision for workers injured in the course of their employment to receive compensation. In the case of fatal accidents, dependants are compensated according to the degree of dependence. Following upon a recommendation by the Wages Advisory Board, the Workmen's Compensation (Application) Order was revoked and replaced in order to include domestic servants, who had previously been excluded from the protection accorded to other categories of workmen. Although the Ordinance was the subject of comprehensive examination in 1960 with a view to its replacement, it was unfortunately not possible for it to be included amongst legislation for revision.

The African Emigration and Immigrant Workers Ordinance, 1954, makes provision for the regulation of the emigration of Nyasaland Africans and for the control of the movement of Africans travelling to and from Northern or Southern Rhodesia to the Protectorate. This Ordinance, which had been amended in 1960 to remove certain former restrictions relating to the documentation of Africans travelling within the Federation, operated smoothly.

The Apprenticeship Ordinance, No. 7 of 1961, was enacted on 21st March but had not been brought into force by the end of the year.

No difficulties arose in the operation of the Trade Union Ordinance, the Trade Disputes (Arbitration and Settlement) Ordinance, the Employment of Women, Children and Young Persons Ordinance or the Factories Ordinance; all of these are important items of substantive labour legislation.

SAFETY, HEALTH AND WELFARE

The Factories Inspectorate Branch is staffed by two Factories Inspectors whose duties as Executive Officers of the Factories Board are to ensure, as far as possible, that only machinery which is adequately guarded is installed in factories and that unsafe practices are prevented. In addition, these officers are required to perform the duties of surveyors of ships and inspectors of mines. During 1961, they were assisted by three African Factories Assistants who were being trained to undertake inspection of the rapidly increasing number of grain mills operating throughout the territory.

The number of larger factories remained static, but the number of registered maize mills increased from 2,182 to 2,309. The total number of registered factories was 2,555. Approximately 74 per cent. of the known number of factories (excluding maize mills) are in the Southern Province. Several factories were extended and additional plant installed. In conjunction with the greater number of maize mills, this resulted in a further increase in the number of persons employed within factories. There were no amendments or additions to the existing factories legislation.

Fewer accidents occurred in factories, only 12 being reported to the Factories Board during 1960, of which none was fatal. This compares favourably with 1960 when the corresponding figure was 23. No cases of occupational diseases were reported to the Board.

The provisions of the Workmen's Compensation Ordinance apply to every form of industrial occupation and were extended during the year to cover domestic service. The number of accidents reported to officers of the Labour Department involving the possibility of compensation fell from 282 in 1960 to 256 during the period under review. Accidents involving motor or other powered vehicles were again the greatest single cause of injuries.

Although no serious epidemics occurred amongst the urban population, a serious outbreak of smallpox, which began in 1960 in a number of rural areas, continued in the early part of the year, particularly in the Central Province.

Medical Officers of Health are stationed in most districts and are always ready, when requested, to give advice to employers regarding such matters as sanitation and housing. Minimum standards of housing have been laid down under the Blantyre/Limbe Town Council By-laws. The work of providing waterborne sanitation in the high density residential area of Soche was put in hand and at the end of the period under review the majority of the houses had been serviced. Plans to give a metered water supply to each house during 1962 were well advanced. All Africans are entitled to free medical treatment at Federal Government hospitals, health units and dispensaries. The majority of large estates maintained dispensaries of their own and in addition all employers are required to provide their employees with medical attention during illness where the illness is caused by their employment.

VOCATIONAL AND INDUSTRIAL TRAINING

The Nyasaland Railways Ltd. extended the operation of their own apprenticeship scheme which is intended to supply more than all the skilled artisans which the Railways may require. It is hoped eventually to achieve City and Guilds standards. The Labour Department has an officer qualified in the United Kingdom as an institute leader in the Training Within Industry scheme for supervisors. In 1960 employers showed great interest in this scheme and supervisors attended instruction groups which were conducted on a multi-racial basis with students drawn from widely differing levels of supervision. Requests for further courses continued to be received in 1961, but owing to severe staff shortages it was unfortunately not possible to conduct any training courses.

Government Departments continued to run and to expand their own training schemes, whilst an increasing number of officers were sent to the United Kingdom for training.

At the Soche Trade School, which gives training in the building and mechanical trades, 71 students were enrolled. In November a night school was added; this form of training had been previously provided at the Blantyre Technical Training Centre which was closed during the

Chapter 3

Public Finance and Taxation

GENERAL

THE financial year of the Protectorate runs from 1st July to 30th June to correspond with the financial year adopted by the Federal Government and the Rhodesias.

All recurrent expenditure and minor departmental special expenditure is financed from revenue. A Development Fund was established by resolution of the Legislative Council in 1957 and all expenditure on capital works is charged to the account of this fund.

REVENUE AND EXPENDITURE

Comparative total figures are:

		<i>Revenue</i> £	£	<i>Expenditure</i> £	£
1957/58 Actual:					
Revenue Account ..	..	5,450,818	9,207,015	5,311,456	8,024,825
Development Account ..	..	3,756,197		2,713,369	
1958/59 Actual:					
Revenue Account ..	..	5,363,277	7,447,212	5,560,273	7,843,472
Development Account ..	..	2,083,935		2,283,199	
1959/60 Actual:					
Revenue Account ..	..	5,721,227	6,838,817	6,389,535	8,140,495
Development Account ..	..	1,117,590		1,750,960	
1960/61 Actual:					
Revenue Account ..	..	6,330,160	9,227,917	6,940,179	10,396,624
Development Account ..	..	2,897,757		3,456,445	
1961/62 Estimated:					
Revenue Account ..	..	7,243,567	10,336,651	8,189,712	12,151,193
Development Account ..	..	3,093,084		3,961,481	

The main heads of taxation and yield from each are as follows:

	<i>Actual</i> 1957/58	<i>Actual</i> 1958/59	<i>Actual</i> 1959/60	<i>Actual</i> 1960/61	<i>Estimate</i> 1961/62
	£	£	£	£	£
Sales Tax on Motor Spirit ..	100,960	101,434	132,884	170,373	241,000
African Tax ..	710,277	874,512	992,522	908,976	1,000,000
Share of Federal Income Tax ..	2,460,417	2,065,858	1,861,477	2,369,268	2,480,000
Territorial Surcharge on Federal Income Tax ..	187,000	189,000	180,001	197,000	200,000
Non-African Poll Tax ..	26,255	26,496	26,273	26,476	55,000
Estate Duties ..	13,011	31,939	26,407	5,324	10,000
Stamp Duties ..	28,368	25,941	27,232	23,480	31,350
<i>Licences:</i> Arms and Ammunition	6,803	6,774	6,856	7,108	7,000
Bicycles ..	81,637	76,199	81,093	77,368	100,000
Game ..	3,962	3,296	2,777	2,764	3,000
Liquor ..	4,432	5,988	6,669	12,481	14,500
Miscellaneous ..	582	664	668	575	700
Motor Vehicles ..	67,723	133,043	144,127	156,563	176,000
Trading ..	42,150	42,074	43,714	71,081	76,000
Market ..	—	—	448	272	1,000

With effect from 1st January, 1954, Customs and Excise Duties (except duties on imported motor spirit) and Income Tax (except for a territorial income tax surcharge) levied in Nyasaland have been collected for the account of the Government of the Federation of Rhodesia and Nyasaland. Income Tax revenue for the first half of 1954 and subsequent financial years consists of the Nyasaland share of Income Tax (6 per cent.) collected throughout the Federation plus the territorial surcharge on the Federal Income Tax chargeable on incomes in Nyasaland.

On Revenue Account in 1960/61 revenue yielded an increase of £45,945 over the original estimate. Actual revenue received totalled £6,330,160 against an estimate of £6,284,215. Expenditure was £119,002 in excess of the original estimate, actual expenditure being £6,940,179 against an estimate of £6,821,177. There was thus a deficit of £610,019 instead of the deficit of £536,962 which had been expected.

The balance of the Development Fund on 30th June, 1960, stood at £393,576. Actual revenue and expenditure on Development Account during the financial year 1960/61 totalled £2,897,757 and £3,031,877 respectively, which resulted in a balance of £259,456 at the close of that financial year. The actual expenditure of £3,031,877 fell short of the approved estimate of £4,283,781 by £1,251,904 due to delays in delivery of materials for buildings, equipment, plant and vehicles.

A statement of Assets and Liabilities as at 30th June, 1961, is set out as an appendix to this chapter.

PUBLIC DEBT

The Federal Government became responsible for the servicing of the whole of the public debt of the Protectorate as at 23rd October, 1953, in accordance with the recommendations of the Apportionment Commission appointed under the Federation of Rhodesia and Nyasaland (Constitution) Order in Council, 1953.

The Public Debt was then as follows:

	£
Loan from H.M. Government, 1945, for reloan to Trans-Zambesia Railway	727,095
Nyasaland Government 3 per cent. Guaranteed Stock 1954/74	1,570,000
Nyasaland Government 4½ per cent. Development Loan 1971/78	2,060,000
Interest free loan from H.M. Government, 1952	1,290,000
Expenditure incurred before 23rd October, 1953, in anticipation of raising a loan	581,393
	<hr/>
	£6,228,488

As at 30th June, 1961, the Nyasaland Government was responsible for the servicing of the public debt raised since 23rd October, 1953, totalling £7,021,232.

	£
Rhodesia Selection Trust Loan	1,000,000
Colonial Development Corporation Loan	1,000,000
H.M. Government Interest Free Loan	275,000
Share of Federal Loan Monies 1955/56	900,000
Share of Federal Loan Monies 1956/57	400,000
Share of Federal Loan Monies 1957/58	1,128,799
Share of Federal Loan Monies 1958/59	1,048,000
Share of Federal Loan Monies 1959/60	513,000
Share of Federal Loan Monies 1960/61	756,433
	<hr/>
	<u>£7,021,232</u>

TAXATION

African Tax

A poll tax is payable by all male Africans resident in Nyasaland over the apparent age of 18 years. Exemption may be granted to the aged and infirm who are without means to pay, and to *bona fide* African visitors in possession of a valid document permitting them to travel, issued in their country of origin, who are not employed or seeking employment in the country and not remaining longer than three continuous months. The Governor possesses certain additional powers of exemption.

The rate of tax, which is variable, is prescribed by the Governor in Council under the African Tax Ordinance of 1939. In 1961 the rate was 30s throughout the Protectorate (excluding two small islands in Lake Nyasa where the rate was 17s-6d). These rates came into force on 1st January, 1958.

Under legislation introduced in 1951, a defaulter who has failed to pay tax by 30th September in any year is liable after that date to pay such amount in addition to the tax as the Governor in Council may specify. During 1961 the additional amount specified by the Governor in Council was again 10s for the whole Protectorate (except for the two small islands in Lake Nyasa where the additional amount was 7s-6d).

The tax is collected by African tax collectors, working under the direction of the Native Authorities and under the general control of District Commissioners. The estimated yield for the financial year 1961/62 is £1,000,000.

AFRICAN TAX

Local Collection of Current Taxes

District	1957	1958	1959	1960	1961
SOUTHERN PROVINCE					
Fort Johnston	34,960	33,660	31,982	26,986	25,671
Kasupe	—	—	—	22,033	29,492
Zomba	62,143	63,953	62,821	34,760	30,353
Chiradzulu	—	—	—	—	22,368
Blantyre	59,268	53,863	50,621	52,321	32,266
Cholo	32,578	29,209	30,733	30,146	28,303
Mlanje	65,100	61,163	62,431	59,668	58,795
Chikwawa	19,304	19,964	20,193	19,814	19,725
Port Herald	15,926	14,542	14,251	12,993	12,548
TOTAL SOUTHERN PROVINCE	289,279	276,354	273,032	258,721	259,521
CENTRAL PROVINCE					
Ncheu	21,551	22,389	22,772	20,868	20,594
Dedza	31,289	36,081	36,933	35,537	34,612
Lilongwe	67,837	63,738	66,337	62,356	62,956
Fort Manning	11,584	11,726	11,312	11,408	11,742
Dowa	33,980	33,081	32,751	33,815	35,610
Kota Kota	19,904	18,694	19,526	19,185	20,842
Kasungu	11,119	11,313	11,415	11,925	12,630
TOTAL CENTRAL PROVINCE	197,264	197,022	201,046	195,094	198,986
NORTHERN PROVINCE					
Mzimba	26,092	25,684	22,927	23,576	22,303
Nkata Bay	8,397	8,187	7,835	8,227	8,251
Karonga	14,859	14,268	14,169	13,636	12,624
Rumpi	5,050	4,434	4,889	4,088	4,200
TOTAL NORTHERN PROVINCE	54,398	52,573	49,820	49,527	47,378
SUMMARY					
Southern Province ..	289,279	276,354	273,032	258,721	259,521
Central Province ..	197,264	197,022	201,046	195,094	198,986
Northern Province ..	54,398	52,573	49,820	49,527	47,378
PROTECTORATE TOTAL ..	540,941	525,949	523,898	503,342	505,885

Income Tax

The Federal Government assumed responsibility for the imposition and collection of taxes on incomes and profits from 1st April, 1954. Three types of taxation are imposed by the Federal Income Tax Act, 1954, viz.: Income Tax, Supertax and Undistributed Profits Tax.

At the same time Africans, previously exempt from income tax, became liable to pay this tax.

The basic rates of Federal income tax for the assessment year 1960/61 were as follows:

				Per £1		
				<i>Married persons</i>	<i>Single persons</i>	
First	£500	of taxable income		9d	1s-3d	} 6s-3d for each £1 of taxable in- come
Second	£500	„ „ „		1s-3d	2s-0d	
Third	£500	„ „ „		2s-0d	3s-0d	
Fourth	£500	„ „ „		3s-0d	4s-6d	
Fifth	£500	„ „ „		4s-6d	6s-3d	
Over	£2,500	„ „ „		6s-3d	6s-3d	

The rebates deductible from Federal income tax were:

Primary:

- | | | | |
|---------------------|----|----|---------|
| (1) Married persons | .. | .. | £37-10s |
| (2) Single persons | .. | .. | £25 |
| (3) Companies | .. | .. | Nil |

- (i) A married person is not liable for income tax if his taxable income does not exceed £800;
- (ii) A single person is not liable for income tax if his taxable income does not exceed £400;
- (iii) A company is liable for income tax from the first pound of taxable income received or accrued.

Children:

For each child £22-10s-0d

Dependants:

For each dependant:

Where maintenance is between
£50 and £150 £15-0s-0d

Where maintenance is in excess
of £150 £22-10s-0d

Insurance Premiums and Benefit Fund

Contributions 3s per £1 of premiums and
contributions (maximum
£45)

Physically Disabled Persons:

Expenditure on purchase, hire and
upkeep of surgical appliances 3s per £1 or part thereof
subject to a maximum of
£22-10s-0d

Medical and Dental Expenses in
excess of £50 p.a. 3s per £1 or part thereof
subject to a maximum of
£22-10s-0d

Blind Persons £200

Supertax

Federal supertax is imposed on individuals, and also on certain classes of companies incorporated outside the Federation after 31st March, 1953.

The rates of supertax which were imposed on all incomes, both taxable and supertaxable, are:

First	£1,000	..	..	..	3d
Second	£1,000	..	..	..	6d
Third	£1,000	..	..	..	9d
Fourth	£1,000	..	..	..	1s-0d
Fifth	£1,000	..	..	..	1s-6d
Sixth	£1,000	..	..	..	2s-3d
Over	£6,000	..	..	..	3s-3d

From the supertax calculated as above, the following rebates are deducted:

Companies liable to supertax	}	..	..	£37-10s-0d
Single persons				
Married persons	..	..	..	£125

The effect of the above rebates is to relieve from the payment of supertax individuals whose income does not exceed £2,000 per annum in the case of a single person and £4,000 per annum in the case of a married person.

Undistributed Profits Tax

Private companies, and certain public companies incorporated within the Federation, are liable to pay undistributed profits tax. The rates applicable for the assessment year ended 31st March, 1961, were:

First £2,000 of undistributed profits	..	..	1s-6d per £1
Balance of undistributed profits	..	..	3s-0d per £1

Territorial Surcharge

In addition to the Federal income tax legislation, Nyasaland legislation imposes a territorial surcharge upon individuals and bodies corporate at the following rates:

(i) On resident individuals:

20 per cent. of the total amount payable as basic Federal tax (income tax and supertax after deduction of rebates).

(ii) On bodies corporate:

1s-3d in the £ for each £1 of taxable income derived from sources in the territory.

The following comparative tables give an indication of the level of tax on the income of individuals:

MARRIED PERSONS (NO CHILDREN)									
		(a)		(b)		(c)		(d)	
Income		Federal Income Tax		Federal Supertax		Nyasaland Territorial Surcharge (on a + b)		Total taxes payable	
£		£	s	£	s	£	s	£	s
Up to	800	—	..	—	..	—	..	—	..
At	900	6	5	—	..	1	5	7	10
	1,000	12	10	—	..	2	10	15	0
	1,100	22	10	—	..	4	10	27	0
	1,200	32	10	—	..	6	10	39	0
	1,300	42	10	—	..	8	10	51	0
	1,400	52	10	—	..	10	10	63	0
	1,500	62	10	—	..	12	10	75	0
	1,600	77	10	—	..	15	10	93	0
	1,700	92	10	—	..	18	10	111	0
	1,800	107	10	—	..	21	10	129	0
	1,900	122	10	—	..	24	10	147	0
	2,000	137	10	—	..	27	10	165	0
	2,500	250	0	—	..	50	0	300	0
	3,000	406	5	—	..	81	5	487	10
	4,000	718	15	—	..	143	15	862	10
	5,000	1,031	5	75	0	221	5	1,327	10
	6,000	1,343	15	187	10	306	5	1,837	10
	7,000	1,656	5	350	0	401	5	2,407	10
For each £1 in excess of £7,000		6s-3d	..	3s-3d	..	1s-10.8d	..	11s-4.8d	..

UNMARRIED PERSONS									
		(a)		(b)		(c)		(d)	
Income		Federal Income tax		Federal Supertax		Nyasaland Territorial Surcharge (on a + b)		Total taxes payable	
£		£	s	£	s	£	s	£	s
Up to	400	—	..	—	..	—	..	—	..
At	500	6	5	—	..	1	5	7	10
	600	16	5	—	..	3	5	19	10
	700	26	5	—	..	5	5	31	10
	800	36	5	—	..	7	5	43	10
	900	46	5	—	..	9	5	55	10
	1,000	56	5	—	..	11	5	67	10
	1,100	71	5	—	..	14	5	85	10
	1,200	86	5	—	..	17	5	103	10
	1,300	101	5	—	..	20	5	121	10
	1,400	116	5	—	..	23	5	139	10
	1,500	131	5	—	..	26	5	157	10
	1,600	153	15	—	..	30	15	184	10
	1,700	176	5	—	..	35	5	211	10
	1,800	198	15	—	..	39	15	238	10
	1,900	221	5	—	..	44	5	265	10
	2,000	243	15	—	..	48	15	292	10
	2,500	400	0	18	15	83	15	502	10
	3,000	556	5	37	10	118	15	712	10
	4,000	868	15	87	10	191	5	1,147	10
	5,000	1,181	5	162	10	268	15	1,612	10
	6,000	1,493	15	275	0	353	15	2,122	10
For each £1 in excess of £6,000		6s-3d	..	3s-3d	..	1s-10.8d	..	11s-4.8d	..

The Federal Constitution provides for the payment to the revenue of the Nyasaland Government of 6 per cent. of the proceeds of taxes on income and profits after deduction of the cost of collection. The estimated revenue from this source in the financial year 1961/62 is £2,480,000.

Non-African Poll Tax

A non-African poll tax is payable by all non-African males over 18 years of age resident in the Protectorate, except those merely on a temporary visit not exceeding six months and officers, warrant officers or other ranks of the United Kingdom naval, military or air forces while serving in the Protectorate. Up to 1961 the tax was £4. Under the provisions of Ordinance No. 24 of 1961, however, this rate was increased to £8 for those resident on 1st January or who arrive before 30th June and £4 for those arriving between 1st June and 31st December. Failure to pay the tax within three months of the date on which it falls due renders the defaulter liable to the full tax plus fifty per cent. surcharge. The estimated yield from the tax in the financial year 1961/62 is £55,000, as compared with the actual collection in the financial year 1960/61 of £26,476.

Estate Duties

The payment of estate duty in the Protectorate continued in 1961 to be governed by the Estate Duty Ordinance, 1946, as subsequently amended. On a person's death, estate duty is payable under the Ordinance on all property in the Protectorate beneficially owned by the deceased at the time of his death, and, if the deceased was domiciled in Nyasaland at that time, on all personal property so owned by the deceased wherever situated. During recent years there has been some increase in the number of non-Africans domiciled in Nyasaland and consequently, since the enactment of the Estate Duty Ordinance, considerable sums have been collected from the estates of such persons. The Ordinance contains provision for relief against the payment of "double duty" in the Protectorate and the United Kingdom or British territories with reciprocal legislation, such as Southern or Northern Rhodesia. No duty in the nature of legacy or succession duty is payable.

Examples of estate duty payable are as follows:

Estates exceeding	£2,000 but not exceeding	£5,000	1 per cent.
" "	5,000 " " "	7,500	2 per cent.
" "	7,500 " " "	10,000	3 per cent.
" "	10,000 " " "	20,000	4 per cent.
" "	20,000 " " "	40,000	5 per cent.
" "	40,000 " " "	70,000	6 per cent.
" "	70,000 " " "	100,000	7 per cent.
" "	100,000 " " "	200,000	8 per cent.
" "	200,000 " " "	300,000	9 per cent.
" "	300,000		10 per cent.

Where an estate of less than £10,000 in value is inherited in whole or in part by a surviving spouse, half the above rates only shall be charged on the whole or such part of the estate as is inherited by the surviving spouse.

RURAL LOCAL GOVERNMENT FINANCE

District Councils and, in districts where no District Council is established, Councils of Chiefs (Local Government), are responsible for the preparation of annual estimates which are subject to the approval of the Governor in the case of Councils of Chiefs and of the Minister for Natural Resources and Local Government in the case of District Councils. These Councils are responsible for controlling the expenditure and revenue in accordance with the approved estimates and accounting for it in accordance with the standard set of rules. The accounts are subject to audit by auditors in the Local Government Division in the Ministry of Natural Resources and Local Government.

The form of estimates is prepared in such a way that the revenue relating to each service can readily be compared with expenditure, as is normal local government practice, and the estimates for each service are grouped under individual heads in order to demonstrate the net cost of each service.

The main sources of revenue of these Councils are:

(i) charges for services paid directly by the individuals benefiting from them;

(ii) various fees derived from by-laws and other subsidiary legislation;

(iii) Government grants, mainly in respect of Education, and the Fixed Government Grant payable as a result of financial reorganization in 1960 under which, *inter alia*, a share of African Tax ceased to be paid;

(iv) local rates, which are levied on adult African males in the form of a poll tax and vary from 5s to 2s-6d per head.

The table on page 49 shows the total estimated expenditure and revenue of these Councils for the financial year 1961/62 (July, 1961, to June, 1962).

NATIVE AUTHORITY FINANCE

In districts where a District Council has been established, the Native Authorities collect revenue and make disbursements on behalf of the Council and maintain sub-treasuries for that purpose. In districts where no District Council exists, the Native Authorities have federated their treasuries on a district basis with a view to strengthening their financial position. Native Authority treasuries, under the control of Native Authorities, are directly supervised by the District Commissioners and are run in accordance with standing instructions. Their annual estimates are subject to the approval of the Governor, and their accounts are subject to audit.

Native Authorities are responsible for expenditure on Native Administration and the running of the African Courts; this expenditure is in all cases greater than the revenue. A balancing grant is paid by the Government to the Native Authorities to meet this deficit.

The revenue of the Native Authority treasuries is derived from the Court Fines and Fees, shares of African trust land rents, Forest, Mining and Ivory Royalties, and the Government Grant.

The following table shows the total estimated Expenditure and Revenue on Native Authority accounts for the financial year 1961/62:

1961/62 NATIVE AUTHORITY ESTIMATES

	<i>Expenditure</i>			<i>Revenue</i>		
	<i>Personal Emolu- ments</i>	<i>Other Charges</i>	<i>Total</i>	<i>Miscel- laneous</i>	<i>Govt. Grant</i>	<i>Total</i>
	£	£	£	£	£	£
Southern Province	65,396	11,375	76,771	26,698	50,073	76,771
Central Province	44,639	10,724	55,363	30,821	24,542	55,363
Northern Province	17,507	5,035	22,542	10,405	12,137	22,542
TOTAL ..	127,542	27,134	154,676	67,924	86,752	154,676

The Native Authorities, assisted by the District Administration, collect African poll tax throughout the area under their control and maintain village assessment rolls, on which are entered the names and details of all males liable to pay tax, together with a continuous record of annual payments. It is the legal duty of the Village Headmen to keep the Native Authorities informed of any new settlers of taxable age in their areas and of young men in the villages who reach the apparent age of 18 years.

Assessment rolls are also kept at District Headquarters, where statistics in respect of tax collection are compiled.

STATEMENT OF ASSETS

LIABILITIES				£	s	d	£	s	d
SHORT TERM BORROWINGS									
Federal Government	..	..	..	..			692,003	4	10
DEPOSITS									
Colonial Development and Welfare Grants	..	..	..	..	100,926	12 4			
H.M.G. Grants-in-aid and Loan	..	..	..	..	14,579	2 1			
P.W.D. Contract Retention Moneys	..	..	..	..	106,436	11 5			
W.N.L.A. Special Deposit	..	..	..	..	400,000	0 0			
Other	..	..	..	..	179,506	19 9			
							801,449	5	7
SPECIAL FUNDS									
Administrator General	..	..	..	..	15,982	8 0			
African Bursaries Fund	..	..	..	..	10,090	1 0			
African Development and Welfare Fund	..	..	..	..	758,517	1 7			
African Loans Board	..	..	..	..	80,326	7 11			
Audit and Supervision Fund	..	..	..	..	1,510	16 7			
Bankruptcy Contingency Fund	..	..	..	..	54	9 11			
Brown Memorial Fund	..	..	..	..	180,451	0 2			
Ewing Bequest Library Fund	..	..	..	..	1,030	7 8			
Farmers Loans and Subsidies Board	..	..	..	..	37,133	12 4			
Homes for Elderly Europeans	..	..	..	..	2,500	0 0			
Industrial Development and Loans Board	..	..	..	..	5,757	1 10			
Memorial Homes Trust Fund	..	..	..	..	2,110	7 1			
Official Receiver	..	..	..	..	4,028	4 5			
Ruarwe Trust Fund	..	..	..	..	328	0 7			
Stock Transfer Stamp Duty Fund	..	..	..	..	9,986	13 7			
Widows' and Orphans' Pension Scheme	..	..	..	..	458,280	14 1			
							1,568,087	6	9
DEVELOPMENT FUND	..	..	..	..			259,455	18	0
TREASURY PAYMENTS ACCOUNT	..	..	..	..			226,455	17	10
WAR SAVINGS CERTIFICATES	..	..	..	..			867	15	0
GENERAL REVENUE BALANCE AT 1ST JULY, 1960	..	..	..	..	£1,064,454	18 10			
Add APPROPRIATION FROM EDUCATION FUND	..	..	..	..	80,363	11 4			
„ „ REVENUE STABILIZATION FUND	..	..	..	..	250,000	0 0			
							1,394,818	10	2
Less Surplus and Deficit Account to 30th June, 1961	..	..	..	..	610,019	3 5			
							784,799	6	9
							£4,333,118	14	9

NOTES:—(a) An estimated sum of £45,497-3s-7d was due at 30th June, 1961 in respect of:—

	£	s	d
Colonial Development and Welfare Grants	20,110	8	1
H.M.G. Grants-in-aid and Loan	25,386	15	6
	£45,497	3	7

(b) The value of Investments at mid-market-prices at 30th June, 1961 was:—

	£	s	d
On account of Special Funds	1,362,027	6	10
On account of Surplus Balances	1,129,482	1	11
On account of Other Balances	130,311	13	7
	£2,621,821	2	4

AND LIABILITIES AT 30TH JUNE, 1961

ASSETS						£	s	d	£	s	d	
CASH												
At Banks and with Sub-Accountants	..	..	..	..	..	154,772	14	0			
With Agencies	..	..	..	..	..	1,083	4	7			
In Transit	..	..	..	..	..	14,136	4	2			
Deposits at Call: London	..	..	..	..	..	303,000	0	0			
Deposits at Call: Salisbury	..	..	..	..	..	150,000	0	0			
						<hr/>			622,992	2	9	
IMPRESTS	..	..	..	..	..				108	4	1
ADVANCES												
Personal	..	..	..	..	..	381,921	12	3			
Inter-Territorial	..	..	..	..	..	70,759	7	8			
Other	..	..	..	..	..	13,710	14	11			
						<hr/>			466,391	14	10	
INVESTMENTS (AT COST)												
On Account of Special Funds:—												
Administrator General	..	..	..	..	..	11,060	10	3			
African Development and Welfare Fund	..	..	..	..	..	737,885	6	2			
African Loans Board	..	..	..	..	..	65,000	0	0			
Brown Memorial Fund	..	..	..	..	..	180,451	0	0			
Ewing Bequest Library Fund	..	..	..	..	..	1,030	7	8			
Farmers Loans and Subsidies Board	..	..	..	..	..	10,000	0	0			
Homes for Elderly Europeans	..	..	..	..	..	2,602	6	3			
Memorial Homes Trust Fund	..	..	..	..	..	2,110	7	1			
Ruarwe Trust Fund	..	..	..	..	..	328	0	7			
Stock Transfer Stamp Duty Fund	..	..	..	..	..	9,986	13	7			
Widows' and Orphans' Pension Scheme	..	..	..	..	..	457,503	6	10			
						<hr/>			1,477,957	18	5	
On Account of Surplus Balances	..	..	..	..	..	1,164,434	4	6			
On Account of Other Balances	..	..	..	..	..	176,667	2	4			
						<hr/>			2,819,059	5	3	
Advances Pending Reimbursement	..	..	..	..	..				424,567	7	10
<hr/>												
										£4,333,118	14	9

DETAILS OF EXPENDITURE 1958/61 AND ESTIMATE OF EXPENDITURE 1961/62

EXPENDITURE	Actual 1959/60	Actual 1960/61	Estimate 1961/62	Development	Actual 1959/60	Actual 1960/61	Estimate 1961/62
Agriculture, Forestry and Veterinary	£ 636,493	£ 727,704	£ 790,233	Administrative Buildings	£ 42,959	£ 160,125	£ 375,212
Education	732,856	921,041	1,131,580	Education	152,595	210,731	336,935
Police	619,492	973,316	1,029,647	Forestry	181,147	206,011	210,954
Provincial and District Administration	349,094	508,071	568,834	Housing	133,330	212,834	197,603
Public Debt Charges	647,080	718,389	844,733	Police	335,548	759,929	621,245
Public Works Department and Public Works	1,037,220	1,118,933	1,209,788	Public Works Department	211,176	214,700	293,031
Annually Recurrent	2,367,300	1,972,725	2,614,897	Reticulated Water Supplies	59,455	56,275	154,238
Other Services				and Sewerage	129,914	344,379	280,906
				Roads and Bridges	220,078	263,556	526,407
				Rural and Urban Development	284,758	1,027,905	964,950(a)
				Other Services			
TOTAL EXPENDITURE	6,389,535	6,940,179	8,189,712	TOTAL DEVELOPMENT	1,750,960	3,456,445	3,961,481

(a) After deducting £200,000 for estimated under-expenditure on all Development Fund projects.

DETAILS OF REVENUE 1958/61 AND ESTIMATE OF REVENUE 1961/62

REVENUE	Actual 1959/60	Actual 1960/61	Estimate 1961/62	Development Fund	Actual 1959/60	Actual 1960/61	Estimate 1961/62
Sales Tax on Motor Spirit	£ 132,884	£ 170,373	£ 241,000	Grants under C.D. and W. Act	£ 126,339	£ 1,280,812	£ 1,360,585
Taxes Licences, etc.	1,861,477	2,369,268	2,480,000	Reimbursement	92,905	44,996	132,031
Share of Federal Income Tax ..	180,001	197,000	200,000	Share of Federal			
Territorial Surcharge on Federal Tax ..	1,372,812	1,308,303	1,490,715	Government Loans	518,220	567,622	300,000
Other	86,049	95,179	92,775	Contributions	150,000	150,000	150,000
Fees of Court, etc.	141,607	151,069	150,710	Miscellaneous	12,303	37,649	18,947
Rents	182,849	148,165	128,555	Grants and Loans from			
Interest	234,878	218,212	324,736	H.M. Govt.	217,823	816,678	1,197,971
Miscellaneous	45,433	51,681	53,100	Revenue Accruing from			
Forest Revenue	163,112	225,373	253,189	C.D. and W. Schemes	—	—	8,550
Reimbursement	97,163	77,331	104,715	Proceeds of other Loans:			
Payments for Specific Services	436,659	496,847	373,990	Colonial Development			
Reimbursements from Federal Government				Corporation			
Payments for services rendered on behalf of							
Federal Government	469,266	534,132	460,150				
Sales of Government Property	80,858	90,957	81,653				
TOTAL ORDINARY REVENUE	5,485,048	6,133,890	6,435,288	TOTAL	1,117,590	2,897,757	3,168,084
Colonial Development and Welfare Grants	23,765	33,132	106,395				
Grants from H.M. Government	212,414	162,229	700,259				
Revenue from Colonial Development and							
Welfare Schemes	—	909	1,625				
TOTAL REVENUE	5,721,227	6,330,160	7,243,567		1,117,590	2,897,757	3,168,084

1961/62 DISTRICT COUNCIL/COUNCIL OF CHIEFS (LOCAL GOVERNMENT) ESTIMATES

	Southern Province		Central Province		Northern Province		Totals	
	Exp.	Rev.	Exp.	Rev.	Exp.	Rev.	Exp.	Rev.
<i>Recurrent</i>	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£
1. Natural Resources	19,662	1,342	19,622	7,930	2,542	317	41,826	9,589
2. Social Development	5,210	225	5,231	1,090	691	560	11,132	1,875
3. District Works and Transport	28,838	745	26,979	867	8,157	1,076	63,974	2,688
4. Public Health and Miscellaneous Services	10,637	12,235	9,067	7,319	3,431	2,183	23,138	21,737
5. Education	220,015	218,115	252,267	230,251	184,689	173,768	656,971	622,134
6. Central and General Expenses and General Revenue	30,063	99,811	24,589	120,443	11,106	34,951	65,758	255,205
TOTAL RECURRENT	314,425	332,473	337,755	367,900	210,619	212,855	862,799	913,228
TOTAL CAPITAL	79,527	24,467	78,707	20,810	23,517	11,362	181,751	56,639
Estimated Surplus at 30-6-62	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£
Deduct Capital Commitments and Working Balance	76,667	76,667	59,725	59,725	33,513	33,513	169,905	169,905
Available for unplanned Capital Projects	41,191	41,191	47,344	47,344	16,721	16,721	105,256	105,256
	35,476	35,476	12,381	12,381	16,792	16,792	64,649	64,649

Chapter 4

Currency and Banking

NOTES and coin issued by the Bank of Rhodesia and Nyasaland are legal tender in Nyasaland. Notes and coin issued by the Central African Currency Board prior to the establishment of the Bank also remain legal tender. The United Kingdom denominations are used.

Two commercial banks, the Standard Bank and Barclays Bank, D.C.O., operate in the Protectorate. The former has four branches, at Blantyre, Zomba, Limbe and Lilongwe, and two agencies at Cholo and Mlanje; the latter, three branches, at Blantyre, Limbe and Lilongwe. Statistics for Nyasaland banks are now included in the banking statistics for the Federal area as a whole.

The Bank Rate of the Bank of Rhodesia and Nyasaland applies in the Protectorate.

The following rates of exchange were in force on 1st December, 1961.

London on Nyasaland

Buying

(Nyasaland sterling for £100 British sterling)

Telegraphic	..	..	..	..	..	£100- 5s-0d
Air sight	£100-10s-9d
Surface sight	£100-18s-0d

Selling

Telegraphic or sight	£99-15s-0d
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** Nyasaland on London*

Buying

(Nyasaland sterling for £100 British sterling)

Telegraphic	..	..	..	..	..	£99-15s-0d
Air sight	£99-11s-6d
Surface sight	£99- 4s-3d

Selling

Telegraphic or sight	£100- 5s-0d
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Chapter 5

Commerce

THE Federal Government, in accordance with its responsibilities, has maintained trade statistics from 1st January, 1954, in respect of the Federation as a single entity. Documentation of movements of goods between the three territories of the Federation is not maintained, and such figures as are available in respect of Nyasaland trade take into account only movements between Nyasaland and places outside the Federation, i.e., movements over that portion of the Protectorate boundary which forms part of the boundary of the Federation.

The table on page 58, extracted from details provided by the Central African Statistical Office, shows comparative figures of the values of imports, exports and re-exports for Nyasaland for 1954 and 1960.

The apparently insignificant increase in imports from 1954–60 largely stems from the fact that an increasing amount of goods is imported into Nyasaland from Southern Rhodesia, and as stated above the figures provided do not take into account such movement of goods. In particular it is significant that the value of imported fibres, yarns and textiles has decreased because of the increased use of goods manufactured in the Federation.

The increase in the value of exports is almost entirely attributable to the increases in production of agricultural cash crops. An increase in respect of Class I (*d*)—foodstuffs—reflects the increased production of tea and groundnuts, and the value of tobacco exports has also risen. The increase in Class VII is accounted for by the rise in production of tung oil.

The Federal Government is responsible for all Customs and Excise matters.

The commercial activity of the community is to some extent reflected in the number of land transactions taking place, as many of these relate to the opening or transfer of trading plots and stores. It is also reflected in the number of companies registered and the number of Receiving Orders in Bankruptcy. Comparative tables are given below.

LAND TRANSACTIONS

1951	1952	1953	1954	1955	1956	1957	1958	1959	1960	1961
580	885	850	980	1,043	1,341	1,386	1,369	1,166	1,200	891

RECEIVING ORDERS IN BANKRUPTCY

1951	1952	1953	1954	1955	1956	1957	1958	1959	1960	1961
3	3	7	5	16	10	6	3	13	10	12

NEW REGISTRATIONS OF COMPANIES

	1951	1952	1953	1954	1955	1956	1957	1958	1959	1960	1961
Private ..	15	10	4	15	15	14	19	32	33	30	23
Public ..	—	—	1	1	1	4	1	1	—	—	1
Foreign ..	6	7	6	8	12	23	26	20	15	19	13
Building Societies	—	—	—	—	2	—	2	1	—	—	—
Trustees Incorporation ..	3	10	13	10	7	9	12	10	10	6	9
Business Names..	46	45	68	74	52	60	66	84	106	92	82

Trade continued to be mainly in the hands of Europeans and Asians. Africans are, however, participating increasingly in the commercial life of the Protectorate, and the co-operative movement, described in Chapter 6, also does much to stimulate their interest in commercial activities.

As stated in Chapter 2 of this Part of the Report, Nyasaland has Government representatives in Salisbury and Johannesburg, whose main duties are connected with migrant labour. The addresses of these officers are, respectively, Private Bag 196H, Salisbury, and P.O. Box 123, Jeppestown, Transvaal. The office of the Nyasaland Commissioner in London was closed in June, 1955, and its work has since been undertaken by the office of the Federal High Commissioner in the United Kingdom at 429 The Strand, London, W.C.2. In Beira, the Manica Trading Company, and in Capetown, Thos. Cook and Sons, act as agents of the Nyasaland Government in shipping matters.

STATISTICS OF TRADE BETWEEN NYASALAND AND OTHER COUNTRIES OUTSIDE THE FEDERATION OF RHODESIA AND NYASALAND

Class	I (a)	(b)	(c)	Imports			Domestic Exports			Re-exports		
				Jan.-Dec.	Jan.-Dec.	Jan.-Dec.	Jan.-Dec.	Jan.-Dec.	Jan.-Dec.	Jan.-Dec.	Jan.-Dec.	Jan.-Dec.
				1954	1960	1954	1960	1954	1960	1954	1960	1960
Class I	(a)	(b)	(c)	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
"	I (a)	..	Animals, agricultural and pastoral products	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
"	I (a)	..	Foodstuffs	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
"	II (a)	..	Spirits, potable	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
"	II (b)	..	Spirits, non-potable	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
"	III	..	Tobacco	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
"	IV	..	Fibres, yarns, textiles and apparel	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
"	V	..	Metals, metal manufactures, machinery and vehicles	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
"	VI	..	Minerals, earthenware, glassware and cement	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
"	VII	..	Oils, resin, waxes, paints and varnishes	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
"	VIII	..	Drugs, chemicals and fertilizers	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
"	IX	..	Leather, rubber and their manufactures	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
"	X	..	Wood, cane and their manufactures	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
"	XI	..	Books, paper and stationery	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
"	XII	..	Jewellery, timepieces, fancy goods and musical instruments	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
"	XIII	..	Miscellaneous	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
				£7,010,644	£7,427,493	£7,091,776	£9,340,089	£54,146	£131,677			

Chapter 6

Production

LAND UTILIZATION AND TENURE

Land Use

THE land area of the Protectorate is 36,481 square miles and the water area 9,266 square miles. A description of the physiography and climate of Nyasaland is given in Part III, Chapter 1 of this Report. The great bulk of the productive land is arable, largely under peasant cultivation, with comparatively small areas under tea, tobacco and tung. The Forest Estate comprises about 10 per cent. of the Protectorate's land area.

The 1945 census revealed a density of 55.51 to the square mile, with a range of 12.14 to 309.77 between districts, but in certain areas population densities of at least 800 to the square mile have been found to exist. The classification of land utilization is tentatively estimated as follows, figures being very approximate:

Arable land	..	..	..	..	10,000 square miles
Land for growing tree-crops, vines, shrubs, etc.	..	..	..	..	1,300 „ „
Permanent meadow and pasture	..	..	..	..	2,300 „ „
Wood or forest land	..	..	..	..	8,936 „ „
Other land	..	..	..	..	13,945 „ „
TOTAL LAND AREA				..	<u>36,481 square miles</u>

Land Tenure: Legislation and Administration

Under the Nyasaland Protectorate (African Trust Land) Orders in Council, 1950 to 1961, the lands of the Protectorate are for all practical purposes divided into African trust land, public land and privately owned freehold land.

African trust land, which comprises 86.5 per cent. of the total land area of the Protectorate, is vested in the Secretary of State for the Colonies and is administered and controlled by the Governor for the use or common benefit, direct or indirect, of Africans. Leases of African trust land may be granted at the discretion of the Governor for periods up to 99 years, subject to the provisions of the Orders in Council mentioned. Native Authorities may, however, authorize the use and occupation by Africans of African trust land within their respective areas, in accordance with African law and custom, subject to any directions of the Governor, and this is how the bulk of African trust land is utilized. The Governor may grant prospecting and mining rights in respect of African

trust land and may acquire such land for public purposes which are for the benefit, direct or indirect, of Africans. The Native Authority concerned is required to be consulted prior to the grant of leases of surface or mining rights and also prior to the acquisition of African trust land for public purposes.

Public land, which is 10.8 per cent. of the total land area, includes forest reserves, land in townships not in private ownership and other land used for public purposes. Under the Public Land Ordinance, the Governor may, subject to any instructions of the Secretary of State, grant leases of, or other interests in, public land for any purpose and on any terms he thinks fit.

Privately owned freehold land comprises 2.7 per cent. of the total area of the Protectorate and exists primarily as a result of Certificates of Claim granted in the early days of the Protectorate.

Acreage figures for the various categories of land mentioned, at 31st December, 1961, were approximately as follows:

African trust land not the subject of leases	..	..	20,067,363
Public land not the subject of leases	..	..	2,483,338
Freehold land	..	..	623,281
African trust land and public land leased	..	..	173,858
TOTAL			<u>23,347,840</u>

With the inauguration of a Ministerial System of Government during the latter part of the year, the Lands Section of the Secretariat became a separate Lands Department under the Ministry of Lands and Surveys and (where land matters in urban areas are concerned) under the Ministry of Urban Development. The Department is under the control of the Commissioner for Lands, who is legally qualified and by virtue of his office is also Commissioner of Mines and responsible for the issue of mining leases and prospecting rights. The departmental offices remain in the main Secretariat building, Zomba.

The Commissioner for Lands deals with most of the administration, legal work and estate management of African trust land and public land and the acquisition of land for public purposes.

The Senior Staff of the Department, apart from the Commissioner for Lands, consists of a Senior Lands Officer and three Lands Officers who are also legally qualified, a Lands Assistant, an Administrative Officer and an Executive Officer. Rent collection, filing and despatch of correspondence and numerous other routine matters connected with the administration of African trust and public land are dealt with by a junior branch establishment of six clerks. Two stenographers, two copy typists and a confidential filing clerk are also employed.

African Land Tenure

The principal features of the customary tenure of African trust land, in so far as more than three quarters of the African population are concerned, are matrilineal inheritance, uxorilocal marriage and land allocation by village headmen. Although these features, which are basic to the social system, remain strongly entrenched, they give rise to internal stresses under modern conditions. Despite this and the very high population densities to be found in the Southern and Central Provinces, there are only very limited signs of individual rights in land or negotiability evolving under the customary system.

Africans on Private Estates

The position of Africans residing on private estates in the Southern Province is governed by the Africans on Private Estates Ordinance, No. 8 of 1952 (as amended by Ordinance No. 6 of 1959). Such legislation is the last of a series of Ordinances governing the relationship between landowner and resident African and it gives, to certain categories of Africans living on private estates, a measure of legal security of tenure provided they either pay to the estate owner an annual rent, based upon the minimum wage, or work for the estate owner at prevailing wage rates for a certain minimum period during the year. This has come to be known as *thangata* and it is the Government's publicly announced policy to abolish this system. This policy is being carried through mainly by negotiated acquisition of privately owned land on which large numbers of resident Africans live, or which is not required by the owners for development, and by the voluntary resettlement of Africans from land which it is desired to retain in private ownership on to acquired or other lands not in private ownership.

In 1946, at the time of the Abrahams' Report, there were 173,000 Africans or some 49,600 families estimated to be living on private estates in the Southern Province in the Shire Highlands area alone. Land acquisition and resettlement had by the end of 1961 reduced the number of such families in this area to a figure which was recently re-estimated at some 14,800 families.

During 1961 there were two cases of suspension of the application of the Ordinance to a private estate: the estates concerned, which were both in the Cholo District, comprised 933 acres.

Outside the Southern Province and on those estates in the Southern Province where the application of the Africans on Private Estates Ordinance has been suspended, the position is governed by the ordinary land and labour laws and the law of contract.

In the Central Province, under the widely practised visiting tenant system of tobacco farming, African tenants do not enter into formal leases or fixed contracts over a term of years. The tenants, who are usually accompanied by their families, are engaged on a seasonal basis to produce a crop of tobacco, after which they leave the estate. They may be re-engaged for another season by mutual agreement.

No right of occupancy or entitlement to land is acquired by the tenant under this system and the association between landowner and visiting tenant is simply an agreement to work together to produce a crop of tobacco in which both share a financial interest. The estate owner contributes seed and the land, provides advances in cash for implements and fertilizer, materials for temporary housing and curing barns, and provides all the necessary organization, skill and technical supervision to produce the tobacco crop. The tenant provides the labour for growing his allotted acreage of tobacco and is expected to assist voluntarily in work of communal concern. The owner buys the tobacco from the tenants and is responsible for selling the tobacco on the auction floors. This system is responsible for producing about 25 per cent. of the tobacco crop in the Central Province.

Land Use

The Land Use Advisory Committee is under the chairmanship of the Permanent Secretary for Natural Resources and Local Government. Membership of the Committee comprises all Heads of Land Use Departments. The terms of reference of the Committee include advising the Minister for Natural Resources on a co-ordinated policy in respect of land use matters with which the Ministry of Natural Resources and Local Government is concerned and also advising him on the measures necessary to give effect to and co-ordinate the carrying out of accepted policy within the sphere of natural resources.

The Provincial and District Land Use Committees set up in 1957 continued to operate to ensure co-ordination of the Natural Resources Departments at these levels.

During 1961 the Land Use Advisory Committee made detailed recommendations in connection with new and continuation projects financed from African Development and Welfare funds.

NATURAL RESOURCES

As a result of the constitutional changes introduced in 1961, the Ministry of Natural Resources and Local Government came into being in September, with Dr. H. Kamuzu Banda as Minister.

The Natural Resources Ordinance of 1949, as amended, continued as the basis for the general supervision of natural resources. The Ordinance provides for the setting up of Provincial Natural Resources Boards and District Boards. The latter formulate conservation schemes and undertake conservation works and measures on the authority of the Provincial Boards, which have power to make orders for the conservation of natural resources and to examine all conservation proposals submitted to them by the District Boards and their Executive Officers.

In the Southern Province, the Mechanical Soil Conservation Unit carried out a variety of work on African trust land and private estates. The Mechanical Unit in the Central Province also gave this type of

service on a smaller scale. Over 2,150 acres were protected with broad-based terraces and ridge bunds, nearly seventeen miles of waterways were constructed, and 87 miles of main and access roads were built. The hire of a second Caterpillar 112 grader in July helped considerably to deal with the requirements of estates for broad-based terraces.

A Colonial Development and Welfare Fund scheme provided for the setting up of a dam construction unit consisting of three D.7 Caterpillar tractors and two scrapers with ancillary equipment. This began work in the Southern Province towards the end of June and by the end of the year had constructed 19 dams of an average capacity of 6.1 million gallons. Over forty dam sites were examined and, where possible, the dams formed part of a present or future land use plan. Sometimes they provided a convenient line for a road to cross an old gully or stream and where sufficient water was impounded pipes were installed for irrigation. In the Central Province, another mechanical unit completed four dams, averaging 15,000,000 gallons each. In the Northern Province, the ox dam-building unit was augmented to provide twelve teams as compared with eight in 1960. Fifty-one dams were completed with an average capacity of 1,000,000 gallons each, making a total of 197 dams built since the scheme started. The people continued to give excellent co-operation in the building of these dams.

Despite late rains and a cool winter, bush fires swept almost the whole country. Even in the areas of Magomero and the Zomba air-field where estates and the Department of Agriculture jointly operated a scheme employing fire rangers, burning was extensive. In the north the results of erosion due to bush fires were especially noticeable in areas such as the Kasitu Valley. The problem was tackled by the Fire Education and Propaganda Committee, which distributed leaflets and booklets and organized school lectures and a loud-speaker unit which travelled the country-side.

AGRICULTURE

The Department of Agriculture, one of the Departments in the Ministry of Natural Resources and Local Government, is headed by the Director of Agriculture. He was assisted at Headquarters by the Deputy, a Chief Agricultural Research Officer, 2 Accountants and a Secretary. The establishment of the field staff consisted of 4 Chief Agricultural Officers, 2 Senior Agricultural Officers, 33 Agricultural Officers, 6 Principal Agricultural Supervisors, 6 Senior Agricultural Supervisors, 47 Supervisors, 8 of whom were on special projects (e.g. soil conservation and dam building), 6 Principal Agricultural Instructors, 39 Senior Agricultural Instructors, 300 Agricultural Instructors and 407 Assistant Agricultural Instructors. The research and specialist posts included 1 Senior Agricultural Research Officer, 1 Senior Scientific Officer, 1 Botanist, 1 Chemist, 1 Assistant Chemist, 1 Entomologist at Headquarters and 3 for the Cotton Pest Research Scheme, 2 Plant Pathologists, 1 Ecologist, 1 Tobacco Extension Officer, 1 Soil Surveyor,

1 Laboratory Assistant, 3 Technical Assistants (C.P.R. Scheme), 3 Mechanical Supervisors, 1 Temporary Building Foreman, 1 Principal Laboratory Assistant, 2 Principal Technical Assistants, 9 Senior Laboratory Assistants, 7 Senior Field Assistants, 1 Senior Tracer and 55 Field and Laboratory Assistants. At the end of 1961 there were vacancies for 1 Chief Agricultural Officer, 1 Senior Agricultural Officer, 4 Agricultural Officers, 4 Agricultural Supervisors, 1 Entomologist (C.P.R. Scheme), 2 Technical Assistants (C.P.R. Scheme), 1 Ecologist, 1 Principal Laboratory Assistant and 2 Principal Technical Assistants.

Maize

The main maize areas of all three Provinces received more rain than usual but nevertheless produced good crops. Pests and diseases were not serious although witchweed was common in the light soil areas of the Central Province. The Agricultural Production and Marketing Board, acting as agents for Government, bought maize at six of their main depots from local traders at prices varying between 11s and 20s per 200 lb. bag.

Sorghum and Millets

The long-term sorghum survived the dry conditions of the Lower River fairly well and provided a useful supply of food. The bulrush millet suffered seriously from late planting and lack of garden preparation. In the Northern Province, yields of finger millet were generally good.

Wheat

Wheat growers in the Kirk Range were advised shortly before the time of planting that Government would no longer be able to support the price of 3d per lb. which had been paid in preceding years. This did not result in any appreciable reduction in acreage and it is estimated that some 350 tons were produced. Of this the Agricultural Production and Marketing Board bought approximately 170 tons at 2d per lb. and the balance was bought by traders for sale to a local firm of millers.

Rice

This was the best rice year on record. Rains were good in all areas although very heavy late rain on the North Karonga Lake-shore caused sudden flooding when harvesting had started and some 500 tons of paddy were lost. Nevertheless, the total yield of faya was such as to provide for the first time more first grade rice than was required in the Federation. It was unfortunate that this position was reached at a time when the Federation's demand for rice fell to about two thirds of that of previous years. Marketing was carried out by co-operative societies, the producers receiving 2d per lb. for paddy.

Groundnuts

Generally favourable weather conditions, the continued favourable prices paid to producers by the Agricultural Production and Marketing Board, and probably the continued swing from tobacco to groundnut

production in the Central Province boosted production by over 5,000 tons above the record crop of 1960. In the Northern Province, rosette disease was widespread for the first time and yields declined. Rosette was more widespread in the Central Province than usual but the tremendous increase in acreage more than made up for the effects of the disease. The late rains caused an exceptional amount of skin discoloration, which, while not affecting the quality of the nuts, did detract from the appearance of the bulk. Production in the Southern Province was nearly back to the level of 1958 because of more favourable weather conditions. The Agricultural Production and Marketing Board holds an exclusive licence to buy all groundnuts produced on trust land. Prices paid by the Board for first grade nuts were again 5½d per lb. in the Northern Province. A lower grade, at a price discount of 1d per lb., was introduced for nuts of lower quality. Approximately 20 per cent. of the total purchases were of the lower grade. The better-grade nuts were exported, mainly for use in the confectionery trade, at an average price of £62-3s per ton f.o.r. Limbe. The lower grade found a market locally for oil expressing at £52-6s per ton Limbe. The overall average price was £60-3s-6d per short ton f.o.r. Limbe.

PURCHASES BY THE AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTION AND MARKETING BOARD AND
BY THE RICE CO-OPERATIVE SOCIETIES IN SHORT TONS

	1959	1960	1961
Maize	12,015	16,613	15,830
Wheat	185	449	352 (est.)
Faya paddy	6,255	7,145	9,866
Groundnuts	12,816	20,698	25,906

Tobacco

The number of growers fell from 59,876 to 52,394 and the acreage and total yield were also lower. The quality of the fire-cured crop was better than in previous years, but excessive rain in areas of flue-cured, sun/air and Turkish production reduced quality compared with that of 1960. Burley prices suffered largely as a result of indifferent grading.

TOBACCO SALES OVER THE LIMBE AUCTION FLOORS

	Quantity sold (lb.)			Average price (d. per lb.)		
	1959	1960	1961	1959	1960	1961
Fire-cured ..	26,400,557	21,490,035	15,627,521	11.61	15.58	19.09
Air-cured ..	5,424,646	6,969,830	5,261,557	23.24	19.14	14.73
Flue-cured	2,251,027	2,934,326	2,317,638	28.19	32.98	28.44
Burley ..	2,749,151	2,920,830	3,553,997	22.22	32.72	24.40
TOTAL ..	<u>36,825,381</u>	<u>36,825,381</u>	<u>26,760,713</u>			

The considerable reduction in the number of growers of fire-cured tobacco, plus a fall in the acreage per grower, led to a reduction of 30 per cent. in the crop, compared with 1960. Quality of the leaf in the Northern Division improved and as a result of the increased price the

amount of money paid out to growers increased. In the Southern Division, however, heavy rains led to poorer quality and a slight reduction in the overall average price. Pests and diseases were not serious although some *Alternaria* was seen and bushy top virus disease was fairly widespread although mainly on sucker growth. Once again the economic returns to the more progressive growers were three or four times as much as the general run of growers. The average price paid to growers was 7.37d per lb. in the Southern Division and 9.15d per lb. in the Northern Division.

It was a bad season for air-cured tobacco due to the heavy rain which led to badly spotted leaf in the field and very difficult curing conditions. After the previous season's excellent crop, the total acreage planted increased by about one third but the yield per acre and particularly the value, fell drastically. In the Fort Manning area conditions were rather better and despite a reduction in the total amount of leaf sold, the average price was higher than in the Central Division and the cash return fell by only 5s per grower.

Estate Tobacco

There was a pronounced reduction, almost 50 per cent., in the amount of air-cured tobacco from estates and dark-fired production also fell by 35 per cent. Prices of both types of leaf, however, showed an appreciable improvement on 1960. Burley production increased by 18 per cent. but prices fell from 32.7d per lb. in 1960 to 24.4d per lb.

The flue-cured crop was grown in the higher areas of the Southern Province where heavy late rain caused spotting and difficult curing conditions with high humidity. This was a disappointing phase in a year which had promised well with growers showing much improved seed bed management and a greater awareness of the need for early water planting. The total of flue-cured leaf, strips and scrap from Nyasaland and the Fort Jameson area of Northern Rhodesia was 3,428,908 lb. sold over the Floors for an average price of 27.6d per lb., of which the Nyasaland leaf accounted for 2,317,638 lb. averaging 28.44d per lb. The demand for bright, clean leaf remained good but the darker types suffered by comparison. Prices were probably depressed to some extent by a large proportion of nondescript tobacco, approximately 50,000 lb. of which found no sale. It was clear that in the main flue-cured areas of the Southern Province growers showed an increased appreciation of the value of having their farms planned, so that fields planted to tobacco had in many cases been under an eelworm-resistant grass, and the general management of the farm could be more efficiently organized. Numerous soil samples were analysed by the Senior Agricultural Chemist and fertilizer recommendations made in the light of these analyses. Generally speaking, recommendations were for less than 500 lb. single superphosphate and more than 200 lb. sulphate of potash per acre, i.e. the reverse of the general recommendations of the Tobacco

Research Board in Southern Rhodesia. Anthracnose reappeared in six places where it had been found in previous years and there were three new outbreaks. Vigorous action was taken in each case to contain and if possible eradicate the fungus. *Alternaria* was again serious in Kasungu and seemed to be more widespread than usual in the Southern Province. Bushy top virus appeared on at least two estates.

Turkish Tobacco

The acreage of Turkish tobacco increased from 90 to 190 and for the first half of the season the condition of the crop in the field was very encouraging. Heavy late rain, however, not only brought on an attack of white mould as well as various leaf spotting diseases, but made the curing of the leaf extremely difficult. Much credit is due to growers and advisory staff because, in spite of the very difficult climatic conditions at curing time, yields of saleable leaf were, at 340 lb. per acre, not as bad as they might have been. The poorer quality of the leaf was reflected in the price paid, which fell from an average of 35.32d per lb. to 27.81d per lb. The total yield, despite the difficulties of the season, increased from 34,987 lb. to 64,555 lb. One small factor which encouraged growers was the introduction of the new "export" type of bale which proved to be popular with growers as well as buyers. This, plus the increased number of markets, helped to maintain interest in the crop and an increased number of growers were registered for the 1961/62 season. The main centre of interest continued to be in the Northern Province.

Cotton

Planting conditions in the Lower River, where the bulk of the cotton is grown, were the best for many years. The final crop of 11,924 tons from African trust land was only 591 tons short of the 1960 record total of 12,515 tons. Yields in the Lower River declined from an average of 549 lb. per acre in 1960 to 318 lb. in 1961, and the average value of the crop per grower fell from £19-5s-0d to £12-16s-0d. In the Central Province growers had a disappointing year and production declined. This was mainly due to late rains which kept the plants growing and developing bolls right up to uprooting time. Conditions in the Northern Province were very much better this year and production increased from 165 tons to 493 tons. 85 per cent. of all the cotton marketed was in the first grade.

The improved variety Albar 637, which is resistant to bacterial blight and has a higher ginnery out-turn and slightly better quality of staple, was distributed in all areas except the locality round Sorgin, Masanduko and Ngabu. The harvest from this seed was sufficient to provide for the complete replacement of CLB in 1961/62. This variety is, however, no more resistant to jassid attack than CLB and an exceptionally heavy concentration of jassid in the early part of the season caused severe reddening of the leaves. Most plants recovered

and grew away satisfactorily later in the year. Red bollworm was found in all areas, but was more frequent in the highlands than at lower elevations. Tardiness in uprooting of cotton plants during the past two seasons has increased the risk of a serious outbreak of this pest. The Cotton Pest Research Scheme extended its trials to gardens of selected farmers as well as over an extensive area of the Agricultural Production and Marketing Board's farm at Toleza. The insecticide used was Sevin and results were rather variable but generally excellent control of red bollworm, jassid and elegant grasshopper was obtained. Over 29 experimental plots there was an average increase of 631 lb. seed cotton per acre and where cultural conditions were good the economics of spraying appeared to be favourable.

The crop was bought by the Agricultural Production and Marketing Board at 6d per lb. for Grade I and 2d per lb. for Grade II. 19,564 bales (equivalent to 400 lb. per bale) of lint were exported at the equivalent of 27.25d per lb. c.i.f. Liverpool. Seed surplus to growers' requirements in 1961/62 was crushed at the Board's oil expelling factory.

COTTON PRODUCTION AND ACREAGE 1959-1961

	Acreage			Seed Cotton (Short tons)			Bales of equiv. 400 lb.
	A.T.L.	Estates	Total	A.T.L.	Estates	Total	Total
1959 ..	33,869	2,296	36,165	10,029	731	10,760	15,649
1960 ..	51,236	2,857	54,093	12,515	1,051	13,566	20,354
1961 ..	77,940	3,770	81,710	11,924	1,039	12,963	19,564

Tea

Conditions for tea were better than they had been in the two previous years, with higher rainfall, particularly in the winter. New planting continued and 1,065 acres of new tea were put out, bringing the total by the end of the year to 29,902 acres. Production also increased to a new record of 31,518,498 lb. which sold in London at an average of 38.86d per lb. This compared with 26,078,987 lb. at nearly 40d per lb. in 1960.

A feature was the production of the first tea made from the Nkata Bay area which received favourable reports from the brokers.

Coffee

The main area of coffee production continued to be amongst African growers in the Northern Province. The standard of husbandry was not as high as in previous years and the coffee bushes suffered. In the Misuku Hills, bush fires were so widespread that much of the material usually collected for mulching the coffee was destroyed. The resultant exposure in the dry season, in addition to the ravages of white stem borer and *Fusarium* disease, led to the death of a large number of bushes. A further 161,000 seedlings were issued to growers and yields totalled 120 short tons.

In the Southern Province where coffee production is almost entirely from private estates, the crop increased from an estimated 54 tons in 1960 to 64 tons in 1961. Most of the estate grown coffee was sold locally, but the co-operative societies bought and marketed the Northern Province crop, taking parchment from growers on credit so that no money will be paid until the whole crop is sold. It is expected that prices will be much the same as in 1960, i.e. 1s-4d for the first grade parchment down to 4d per lb. for *mbuni*. Coffee marketed last season through the Tanganyika Co-operative Trading Association at Moshi fetched an average price of £280 per long ton over all grades.

The investigation into the *Fusarium* dieback disease continued. Experimental work on coffee at the Bvumbwe Agricultural Station will benefit from the construction of a dam and a demonstration coffee pulping factory which was being installed as this report was written.

Tung

The tung crop was a little bigger than that of 1960 and yielded 1,236 long tons of oil as compared with 1,094 in 1960. The total acreage remained steady at about 16,000 acres, producing an average of 478 lb. of nuts per acre, containing 32.6 per cent. oil. An encouraging point was the improvement in price, the average for the season being over £200 per long ton of oil, which was the highest for ten years.

Other Crops

Purchases of the various pulses were made by traders, and as no returns are required from them production figures are not accurately known. Yields of White Haricot and Canadian Wonder beans were lower than in the previous year but pigeon pea, cow pea and mixed beans of assorted kinds were plentiful. Accurate statistics are not available but a total of 7,160 tons of pulses was known to have been purchased by traders compared with 6,320 tons in 1960.

Yields of cassava and sweet potatoes were good and increased acreages were planted. Dried cassava was offered for sale and exceeded the requirements of produce traders. Irish potatoes were everywhere affected by late blight, but it was estimated that sales exceeded 2,300 tons as compared with 800 tons in 1960. Probably half of this quantity was sold across the Portuguese border at an average price of about 2d per lb. Some progress was made with the introduction of the blight resistant variety "Walanga" at Tuchila and about five tons of seed were distributed to growers in the Kirk Range.

There was a further expansion of production of vegetables, particularly in the areas of Blantyre/Limbe and in the vicinity of Mwera Hill in the Central Province where a producers' co-operative society kept Lilongwe Township supplied. Over 4,000 budded citrus trees were sold from Tuchila and nearly 5,000 were raised for distribution in the 1961/62 season. Banana production in Cholo continued at a level of over 300 tons per month, but the growers showed no inclination to set up an organized marketing system in order to sell surplus bananas in Salisbury.

AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTION

Crop	SHORT TONS					VALUE TO GROWER (× £1,000)				
	1957	1958	1959	1960	1961	1957	1958	1959	1960	1961
TRUST LAND										
Tobacco ..	11,109	13,229	14,243	10,146	7,898	1,100	1,283	930	671	578
Groundnuts ..	13,872	12,785	12,816	20,698	25,906	462	426	427	855	1,047
Maize ..	5,424	12,822	12,015	16,613	15,830	30	107	100	112	167
Coffee ..	40	52	96	119	120	8	8	19	17	17†
Paddy ..	3,561	4,568	6,709	7,080	9,866	59	76	112	118	164
Cotton ..	4,288	5,513	10,029	12,515	11,924	181	243	466	644	538
TOTAL TRUST LAND* ..	38,294	48,969	55,908	67,171	71,544	1,840	2,143	2,054	2,417	2,511
ESTATES										
Tobacco ..	6,017	6,319	7,551	7,218	5,509	1,247	945	1,228	1,377	1,035
Tea ..	9,334	10,700	11,324	12,366	13,485	2,904	3,452	3,387	4,096	4,367
Tung Oil ..	1,361	878	1,502	1,191	1,236	122	56	154	122	256
Cotton ..	346	608	731	1,051	1,039	—	—	—	—	78†
Coffee ..	—	—	25	60	70	—	—	8	18	21
TOTAL ESTATES* ..	17,058	18,505	21,133	21,886	21,339	4,273	4,453	4,777	5,613	5,757

* 1. Figures for trust land and estate crops are not strictly comparable. The former figure is that paid to growers while the latter is the value of the crops on the world market (from which overheads must be deducted).

† 2. The value of coffee to growers on trust land and of cotton to estates is only an estimate.

Extension Services

Departmental policy continued to be one of developing the advisory side of the work and reducing to a minimum the regulatory functions. Special attention was given to progressive farmers and communities and to growers of particular crops such as Turkish tobacco and to projects such as stall-feeding of cattle. The services of the Tobacco Extension Officer and the Senior Soil Conservation Officer were sought by many estate owners. One of the features of the year was the progress made in planning tobacco and tea estates and the implementation of conservation measures on the ground. Research Stations again held Field Days which were generally well attended, but courses offered for African farmers at the Agricultural Training Centres received little response.

The Agricultural Public Relations Officer scored a great success with his monthly publication of *Farm News*. The size of the printing press limited production to about 7,000 copies per month, and these were avidly sought after by the more progressive farmers. In addition, many single-sheet pamphlets were distributed and material was provided for radio programmes and other channels of publicity.

There was a small increase in the number of Master Farmers, from 745 to 795, farming 5,639 acres by improved methods. The number qualifying for bonus in the Southern Province fell from 66 to 38 but remained steady in the Central and Northern Provinces. They continued to set a particularly good example to their neighbours and provided a demonstration of good farming and the use of fertilizer, manure and ox-drawn implements. This was the last year of operation of this scheme.

The fifteen village land improvement schemes in Lilongwe District failed to gather momentum and only 9 of the 15 which were functioning in 1960 continued in 1961. There were no similar schemes in the other two Provinces. Of the various land reorganization schemes, only the Lunzu/Lirangwe scheme continued to make progress at the beginning of the year. By October however it was clear that over 80 per cent. of the people in the reorganized garden areas had decided to go back to mono-cropping of maize and, in many cases, to their old fragmented holdings. This was disappointing in view of the fact that during the five years that the scheme was operating, average maize yields increased from about three bags to thirteen bags per acre. During the dry season, work which had previously been planned was put into effect in another area, the Namisu block, lying within the boundaries of the Lunzu/Lirangwe scheme. Main roads, sited on ridges, were put in, nine dams with a total capacity of 89,000,000 gallons were built, and numerous water courses and drainage lines were marked out and graded as a preliminary to eventual settlement.

The Magomero plots for farmers have in the past been marked out on a grid pattern. It was thought that this would be satisfactory because of the almost flat topography of the land. Experience, however, has

shown that drainage is a critical factor in successful cultivation of this heavy soil and work started during the year on the planning of an area on the basis of sound land use. Roads were realigned and broad-based terraces constructed for marking out of holdings within what is now the accepted pattern. Progress in the Macnear Resettlement Scheme was limited to the completion of a dam and some planning. The early promise of the Fort Alston scheme was not fulfilled and interest in it diminished. During the year several freehold estates purchased by Government were planned and divided into holdings of an economic size for settlement of progressive farmers. Mlombozi, which lies within the Lunzu/Lirangwe scheme area, provided holdings for six selected farmers and the arable land proved to be sufficient to allow for the expansion of each farm to between forty and sixty acres. On Machesa, all except one of the holdings were taken up. On Mirimani, three more farmers joined the existing two. Planning started for the settlement of 1,600 acres at Mwanza and a similar exercise was carried out on 2,200 acres at Ntonda. Work began here on access roads and the construction of dams.

At the Colby School of Agriculture the two initiation courses for agricultural instructors which had been interrupted in 1959 were condensed into one course and twenty-five instructors graduated at the end of July. Thirty-five new learners were selected out of a total of about four hundred applicants and began their two year course in September. Of these thirty-five, four have Standard VIII and the remainder Standard VI. An advanced course finished at the end of June, and eight out of the original eleven students passed the final examination. Other courses during the year included one for students from Teacher Training Colleges in order to prepare teachers for giving instruction in rural science in secondary schools. One three-weeks course per month was held for Assistant Agricultural Instructors with a view to ensuring that they were familiar with the basic reasons behind the agricultural advice given by the Department.

The Students' Association at the school worked well and organized a varied selection of sports and recreation. Nearly 1,000 visitors, including parties of schoolchildren and farmers, as well as many individuals, were shown round the school and experiment stations during the year.

At the Tuchila Agricultural Training Centre in the Southern Province, only 68 students attended the weekly courses which were, as a result, discontinued in February. Advantage was taken of the opportunity to send a number of senior instructors in small groups to receive special tuition in farm planning. This in-service training proved to be of good value and work carried out in the field afterwards was to an encouraging standard. Three senior instructors went to farm institutes in the United Kingdom for twelve-month courses and two others returned, having completed similar courses. Four other instructors with the necessary qualifications were admitted to Chibero Agricultural College to begin a three-year diploma course. A number of instructional

visits were organized in all three provinces for parties of progressive farmers and visits of Instructors and Master Farmers from the Southern and Central Provinces to see dam building. Turkish tobacco and ox-drawn cultivation in the Northern Province met with great interest. Visits outside Nyasaland included a party of Master Farmers from the Southern Province to Southern Rhodesia, attendance by ten senior officers at an extension seminar held at the University College of Rhodesia and Nyasaland and a visit by a party of coffee growers from the Northern Province to the main coffee-growing areas of Tanganyika and Kenya.

Work began on construction of the buildings for the Lower River Farm Institute at Makanga, and a generous grant was received towards the end of the year from the Beit Trust for the construction of a Farm Institute in the Northern Province. Plans were also made for the construction of a similar institute in the Central Province.

The Tuchila Unit Farm of 32 acres was run by a progressive African farmer who made a net profit of £199, i.e. £6.22 per acre, as compared with £228 representing just over £7 per acre in 1960, the lower rate of profit being entirely due to the very heavy rainfall and consequent waterlogging.

Irrigation and Reclamation

The Rice Scheme at Njala was maintained and a small scheme at Mposa was extended slightly. No further progress was made in implementing the scheme for reclaiming part of the Elephant Marsh, but further discussions were held with the consultants.

Research

All the selected lines in maize breeding were maintained. Further advances were made in the study of the agronomy of maize and the results of more fertilizer trials, together with work on various cultivation practices, enabled advice to be given on the best methods of obtaining the highest yield in the different parts of the country.

The continued increase in groundnut production emphasized the need to test varieties and several new to Nyasaland showed adaptation to different ecological zones. Previous work had demonstrated the advantage given by groundnuts to succeeding crops. Rosette disease was not severe in the past season and though early planting and close spacing minimize the spread of the disease, there are certain conditions not yet understood when these preventative measures are quite ineffective.

In the work on tobacco the greatest importance was attached to quality. The proportion of heavy dark-fired leaf in the total crop has been decreasing for a number of years and does not now meet trade requirements. An extensive survey of the main growing area revealed a more widespread shortage of phosphate than had been suspected. This was probably only one of the reasons and investigations are still

proceeding. In Burley tobacco on the other hand, the demand is for a greater proportion of light leaf suitable for cigarette manufacture and investigations into methods of producing this type of leaf were made.

There was a record crop of tea and investigations (now in the hands of the Tea Association) into improved quality as well as yield continued. The higher prices for tung oil revived interest in this crop though no new plantings were made during the year. The new clones now available have been shown to be consistently high yielders. The area under coffee increased slowly but the environment is not ideal for this crop and experiments have defined the various practices that must be followed if consistently high yields are to be obtained. The investigations into *Fusarium* disease continued and there was some hope that resistant or tolerant varieties might be found. The small cocoa plantings made further progress and an experimental batch of chocolate was manufactured. There are difficulties yet to be overcome such as pod disease, and the small size of bean in the first crop was noticeable. There is hope that this may become a useful crop when large-scale irrigation becomes possible.

Investigations into irrigation and soil moisture needs of various crops continued. The long dry season makes water of great importance to perennial crops and the results of numerous experiments increased knowledge in this subject. Much use was made of resistance blocks buried in the soil and the results of this work gave information on the best time to prune tea and the effect of shade trees planted among tea and coffee.

VETERINARY SERVICES AND ANIMAL HUSBANDRY

Livestock Census

In 1961 the cattle population rose from 356,677 to 374,635, an increase of some 5 per cent. It was very noticeable that the greatest increase was among African owned cattle in the Southern Province, which increased by 17 per cent. as compared with an increase of 8 per cent. in the Northern Province and under 3 per cent in the Central Province. The holding of non-African owned stock decreased by $9\frac{1}{2}$ per cent.

Little of significance can be deduced from the results of the small stock census. The numbers of goats and sheep have risen significantly, but these animals are notoriously difficult to count and the increase may be more apparent than real. The rise in the number of pigs, however, is in all probability due to a decrease in the prevalence of African swine fever. The Department can claim little credit for this increase as it results from a fortuitous reduction in contact between healthy animals and wild animals of the family *Suidae*, which are carriers of the condition.

Control of Disease

Patrols were maintained on the northern border of the country to give news of the incidence of foot-and-mouth disease. No threat manifested itself during the year, but towards its close the disease was again reported near the Songwe River which forms the border with Tanganyika.

Tick-borne diseases continued to exert a considerable drain on the economic resources of the animal industry. Their effects are insidious and produced a steady mortality, particularly among young stock in the East Coast fever endemic areas. The only control possible against the tick is by submerging the cattle in tickcide solutions at dipping tanks. This policy continued and dipping tanks are now readily available to some 65 per cent. of the cattle population of the country, and expansion of these facilities is being carried out with money provided from the C.D. and W. Fund. It was noticeable that in the Southern Province where the dip tanks were appreciated by the cattle owners, and fully used, a very great increase in cattle numbers occurred and farmers in this area benefited greatly by the increase in the numbers of slaughter stock sold. In the Lilongwe District where the facilities were not fully used, the increase was only in the region of 2 per cent., while in the Northern Province where the tanks are only used in a very cursory fashion the actual increase is negligible.

There was a big increase in the number of cases of those tick-borne diseases which can be treated by drugs.

Despite the continuing campaign against rabies, the disease was very prevalent throughout the year and a number of human casualties was reported. Vaccination of dogs was free[†] and the policy continued of controlling the disease by the use of two units, one in the Central Province and one in the Southern Province. Each unit was under a Rabies Control Officer and comprised two teams, one equipped for vaccinating, and one for shooting after offering vaccination as an alternative. Each area was fully toured and the policy explained prior to the opening of a campaign. Response was very much better in 1961 than in 1960 but it was not possible to give the coverage that is required to effect complete control. As in 1960, the position was complicated by the presence of the disease in wild carnivores.

The trypanosomiasis position in the Lower River area remained good, following the eradication campaign using prophylactic and therapeutic drugs carried out two years ago. Indeed the extent of control maintained by that campaign, supplemented by the treatment of isolated cases, was remarkable. The advantages of a full professionally conducted investigation and the rigorous application of the principles elicited, together with the economic advantage resulting are fully illustrated by the progress in this area. The cattle population continued to increase in comparison with the complete population stasis prior to the campaign.

The main source of trypanosomiasis was that area of the Karonga District in the immediate vicinity of the *Glossina brevipalpis* fly belt. However, cases occurred during 1961 far to the south of the limits of the belt, and it was evident that there was a considerable amount of mechanically transmitted infection.

Of the bacterial diseases the most important was tuberculosis, and it was evident that there is a considerable focus of infection in the Mzimba District. The extent of its southward spread remained unknown although occasional cases are diagnosed in slaughter animals originating from Dowa District.

A Senior Veterinary Research Officer was appointed by promotion during the year and besides assuming responsibility for laboratory services also took over direction of the educational scheme at Mikolongwe.

The treatment of individual animals continued to occupy the time of most of the Department's staff of Veterinary Officers.

Poultry

Nearly 40,000 growers were distributed in African areas throughout the Protectorate and many thousands of day-old chicks were sold to commercial poultry keepers either sexed or unsexed. The service was very much appreciated and a financial exercise conducted during the year demonstrated that its operations were fully economic except for the expenses of distribution. The costs of distribution were very high, as it was Government policy to improve the availability of animal protein by distributing six-weeks-old birds to all areas, no matter how remote, at the very low price of 2s-3d. The age for distribution was carefully chosen to enable the birds to be hardened before despatch and the disease preventative vaccinations to be carried out.

Once more the breed of bird distributed remained the Black Australorp, although hybrids using White Leghorns were also sold and their barred feathering proved popular with African purchasers.

Livestock Improvement Centres

For the first time for very many years tick-borne diseases were diagnosed at two of the Livestock Improvement Centres. At Mbawa seven cattle died from the disease following encroachment by village cattle, the outbreak being brought under control by vigorous control measures. At Chitedze there was one isolated case without spread which originated from an unknown source. A further death occurred at Mbawa due to redwater.

At the Southern Province centre, Mikolongwe, intensive development continued on the lines of the plan drawn up by the Conservation Unit in 1959. The Friesian herd maintained its level of production, averaging 11,129 lb. per lactation, while the Jersey herd averaged 7,438 lb. It was noticeable once more how very much better acclimatized

the Friesian herd were than the Jerseys, the latter being a very much later acquisition. The four bulls, two Friesians and two Jerseys, purchased in the United Kingdom and flown out at an early age, made very satisfactory progress. A trial batch of steers from the two herds of indigenous stock realized an average price of £37 on slaughter at the Cold Storage Commission abattoir, three grading super and three choice.

The Livestock Improvement Centre in the Central Province, Chitedze, also forwarded animals to the Cold Storage Commission's Blantyre abattoir, where they averaged £32-10s on slaughter. They had been finished on three weeks of maize. The animals graded four super, five choice, four and one half prime, and half G.A.Q. Little development was possible at the new Karonga Livestock Improvement Centre, due to staff shortages, and production at Mbawa was affected by the depredations of army worm and bush fires.

Training Centres

Twenty-eight trainees successfully completed their training at the three training centres, one at each Livestock Improvement Centre, and were absorbed into the field staff of the Department.

Training is now being concentrated at Mikolongwe in the Southern Province. This is in order to utilize the services of the very much more numerous senior staff available and to give the students the opportunity of visiting the abattoir and the laboratory as well as field stations. As explained earlier the Senior Veterinary Research Officer assumed responsibility for training.

One student obtained entry to the one-year course at the Lancashire Agricultural Institute and one student continued his studies aimed at obtaining a degree in Veterinary Science at Bristol University. A refresher course for junior staff was held at Chitedze during the year.

Animal Industry

The Departmental policy of improving marketing, to absorb the additional stock resulting from more efficient disease control, continued. Throughout the year the Department maintained a very close association with the Cold Storage Commission, whose operations in Nyasaland were pursued in close liaison with the Department.

There was a very considerable increase in the number of slaughterings at the Blantyre factory in comparison with 1960, 3,673 cattle belonging to the Commission and producers being slaughtered in addition to 3,569 cattle serviced for butchers; a total of 7,242 in comparison with 5,658 in 1960.

Despite this increase, the country was by no means self sufficient for supplies of beef, and 620,500 lb. were imported, nearly all in the higher grades. The factory also provided an outlet for cattle originating from the North Eastern Province of Northern Rhodesia, and in all 711 were slaughtered, mainly from African producers, from this source.

There was also a significant increase in the number of cattle received from the Central Province: 3,538 as against 3,091 in 1960. However, due to the increasing consumption of meat, it did not prove possible to maintain an adequate slaughter reserve at Mpemba, and this deficiency became of acute concern towards the end of the year. Movement from the Central Province, which is carried out by African traders, varies according to the season of the year and various local hazards, and it is very necessary to have a reserve of stock near the factory to maintain a smooth flow of supplies to the consumer.

The secondary market system in Blantyre functioned smoothly throughout the year. The whole system depended on the voluntary acceptance of the principle by the traders, local butchers and the Cold Storage Commission acting as residual buyers. Butchers and traders agreed to put their stock over the weighbridge and to sell by grade and weight, bidding starting at the Cold Storage Commission floor price as announced by the auctioneer.

There was also an increase in the total number of cattle slaughtered throughout the country in comparison with 1960: 32,766 in comparison with 29,492. This represents 9 per cent. of the total cattle population and is an indication of the very high offtake from a national herd which is largely peasant owned.

The hides and skins trade continued to be financed by the Cold Storage Commission on a non-profit making basis, and despite considerable fluctuations in world price the local producer continued to enjoy a static price throughout the year. Nevertheless, the costs of the operation remained large and steps were being taken towards the end of the year to economize in hide and skin collection expenses. There was a small increase in production, from 27,025 hides in 1960 to 29,140 in 1961, and from 36,578 skins in 1960 to 38,593 in 1961.

There was a very considerable fall in ghee production during the year, although the production of fresh milk to townships remained adequate. One large producer installed a pasteurization plant.

FORESTRY

The main features of the Protectorate's Forest Policy include permanent reservation by Government of an adequate area of forest as the country's Forest Estate, and the management of forests, which includes the planting of a sufficient acreage of both indigenous and exotic species to enable the country to become self-supporting in timber.

The Department comprises two Divisions, each under a Conservator of Forests. The Afforestation Division is concerned with all softwood afforestation work in ten main centres in the country. The Extension Division is responsible for all State Forests not under softwood planting development, the Secondary Forest Estate, the development of hardwood plantings, forestry on African trust land and general advisory work.

The four specialist branches, which are independent of the Divisions, are Silvicultural Research, Management and Survey, Utilization and Training.

The Headquarters staff of the Department consists of the Chief Conservator of Forests, the Conservators in charge of the two Divisions, an Executive Officer, Accountants and ancillary staff. During the year the Department's establishment consisted of 58 senior officers, 130 other officers and 439 other staff.

No new Forest Reserves were gazetted during the year, but the demarcation and survey of the boundaries of Michiru Forest near Blantyre continued.

A further 276 acres of plantations were established in 1961 in Local Authority Forests throughout the country, 219 acres of this total being planted in Lilongwe District. The local demand for poles from the plantations in the Lisau Local Authority Forest in Blantyre District expanded during the year, and 15 acres were felled to meet this demand. It was found that the use of the District Council lorry to deliver orders in excess of £2-10s in value greatly stimulated sales.

At Amalika in the Cholo District, the establishment of 1,000 acres of *Eucalyptus* plantations for local supply purposes continued. An area of 400 acres was planted in 1961 and establishment and growth were satisfactory. Further species trials were included in the plantings, with the object of ascertaining the growth rates and yields from species other than *Eucalyptus saligna* in the higher rainfall area of Cholo District.

The African Development and Welfare Fund scheme entitled "Nurseries for tree planting on African trust land" was expanded in 1961 to meet the steadily increasing demand from private individuals and non-Government institutions for seedlings for privately owned plantations. The response to this scheme from the public and from schools throughout the country was most encouraging.

Progress was made with the development of the Mingoli Estate near Zomba as a Dry Zone Silvicultural Research Centre. A Forest Officer and his staff now live on the estate, where a nursery and various species trials were established. A soil survey is in progress and a Working Plan is in course of preparation.

Within State Forests, emphasis was given to increased research, particularly in connection with species suitable for planting on African trust land, the management of exotic hardwood plantations and the intensive management of indigenous woodland. A total of 31 acres of trial plantations was established under a wide variety of conditions and using different techniques, with very encouraging results. The problems of fire control and the use of fire as a means of securing regeneration of indigenous woodland continued to receive attention.

For some years a member of the Department has held the chairmanship of the Fire Education Committee, the function of which is to educate the public in the prevention of uncontrolled fires. During 1961 a further member of the Department was appointed as an Executive Officer to serve this committee, and after an initial survey of the problems involved, he became actively engaged in the preparation of material for a much intensified Fire Control Campaign in 1962.

The dissemination of information and advice on forestry matters in villages and schools continued and considerable progress had been made by the end of 1961. A competition for the best 1961 school plantation in Lilongwe District was hotly contested. The plantation of the winning school and those of the runners up were equal in quality to the best plantations in State Forests.

Planting carried out during the year by the Division of Afforestation totalled 3,768 acres, of which 2,676 acres consisted of new plantations, 347 acres of failed areas replanted, 372 acres of burnt areas replanted, 25 acres of felled areas replanted and 348 acres of beating up of areas not fully stocked. The areas of new planting represented the highest annual plant yet achieved and the preparatory work undertaken for new afforestation in 1962 was related to a planting target of about the same area (approximately 2,700 acres). The average annual new plant over the past five years was 2,112 acres, and the increased 1961 achievement and 1962 target are largely due to very much more reliable results with polythene tubed nursery stock.

Tending operations such as cleaning and pruning were carried out on an increased scale, and the area of plantations which was thinned reflects the rapidly increasing areas established since 1948 which are now reaching the production stage.

In general the dry season of 1961 was less pronounced than is normal, and in consequence conditions favouring fires did not develop in most of the plantation areas until September. A total of 66 outbreaks of fire was fought by the staff of the Department, of which 62 were in the Southern Province, 4 in the Central Province and none on the Vipya. These fires resulted in the destruction of 46.8 acres of plantations.

The Department's sawmill at Blantyre continued to operate on a restricted basis, with the exception of the preservation plant, which maintained its level of production. The demand for pressure-treated transmission poles and cross-arms dropped during the second half of the year, but the demand was maintained for other treated timbers.

The total outturn of sawlogs from plantations during the year was 128,125 cubic feet of softwoods and 42,075 cubic feet of hardwoods consisting mainly of *Eucalyptus* species. In addition, considerable quantities of poles and firewood were produced.

The bulk of the softwood log outturn continued to be sold to five private sawmillers, four of whom operate in the Southern Province.

The sawmiller in the Central Province temporarily closed down his mill at Dedza but continued to purchase a reduced volume of logs for sawing in Lilongwe. Because private enterprise is not yet in a position to mill all the material available, the Department continued the production of sawn timber at Dedza. The small Departmental sawmill on the Vipya commenced production towards the end of 1961.

Considerable progress was made in organizing the collection, storage, issue and sale of tree seed.

The 1961 Capital Works programme included the construction of 83 buildings, the majority of them within Forest Reserves, consisting of offices, and senior and junior staff houses, seventy miles of road and 2 fire towers were completed and 21 miles of telephone line were installed.

A simple Working Plan for the three Local Authority Forests in Mlanje District was compiled and approved, but no further work on Working Plans was carried out.

The emphasis during the year was again placed on surveys and mensuration. A Stock Map and Area Statement was completed for Chikangawa, and field survey work was completed at Lusangadzi and Zomba Outer Slopes. The " Approved Techniques " now total fourteen, the latest additions covering mulching, Stock Mapping Procedure and Research Procedure. A complete inventory of Growing Stock at Ndirande Forest and Dedza Mountain Forest was completed and the results are now being analysed in Head Office.

The organization of the Research Branch was overhauled during the year, with the object of achieving a closer co-ordination of research programmes at Forestry Headquarters and fixing responsibility for continuance and measurement of research plots with the local professional or technical officer, thus allowing the Silviculturists more freedom for fresh investigations. A complete review of local seed sources for the major plantation species was carried out and registered seed stands located within which seed will be collected from selected trees. Refrigerated storage was installed at the Department's seed store and procedures for the examination and testing of seed instituted. Various new introductions were made, including several new species of Mexican pines, and trials designed to investigate the use of smaller sized polythene tubes for afforestation work were begun.

A second Silviculturist took up his duties towards the close of the year with specific responsibilities for continued research into the problems of improved management of dry zone indigenous woodland.

Six students passed their final examination in March, at the end of the two year training course at the Forest School, Chongoni. At the end of December fifteen students were under training, eight in the first year and six in the final year.

Eight Forest Rangers are receiving advanced training outside Nyasaland, four at British Forestry Commission Schools and four at the Uganda Forest School.

The courses for the further training of Forest Guards at Forest Stations began to bear fruit in the greater efficiency and keenness shown by this category of field staff in the performance of their duties.

The demand for transmission poles dropped during the latter half of the year, but the level of sales of other treated timbers was maintained. The following timber was pressure-treated:

	1961	1960
Sawn timber (cubic feet) ..	2,205	4,100
Bridge timber (cubic feet) ..	5,035	3,200
Transmission poles (cubic feet) ..	32,431	26,100
Fencing posts (cubic feet) ..	14,275	8,500
TOTAL ..	<u>53,946</u>	<u>41,900</u>

In addition to pressure-treated timber, 5,416 cubic feet of sawn hardwood including 1,000 cubic feet of *Mlombwa* (*Pterocarpus angolensis*) was sold during the year.

The following figures show the approximate outturn of various classes of forest produce sold during the year:

Class of Produce	Forest Reserves		African Trust Land	
	1961	1960	1961	1960
	<i>Cu. ft.</i>	<i>Cu. ft.</i>	<i>Cu. ft.</i>	<i>Cu. ft.</i>
Softwood timber	128,125	150,900	—	—
Hardwood timber	15,967	58,600	117,269	127,900
Round wood	29,997	76,600	80,726	108,800
Firewood	356,142	831,100	1,002,319	992,500
Miscellaneous produce ..	22,203	—	35,346	—
TOTAL ..	—	1,117,200	—	1,229,200

During the year, revenue from the sale of forest produce from State Forests was £17,236 and from African trust land £11,614, compared with £17,897 and £13,431 in 1960.

FISHERIES

Non-African landings in the south-east arm were 2,654 short tons, a decline of 737 short tons from 1960. Individual catches were, however, rather better than in that year and the decline in total was a reflection of a change in ownership of one of the firms half way through the year.

The new owners decided to suspend all fishing activities till the beginning of 1962 while overhauling the organization and waiting for the arrival of new equipment. At the same time a new gill-net effort was started in the south-west arm late in June, but results were not good and only 29 short tons were produced by this fishery by the end of the year.

Renewed attempts to estimate total landings by African fishermen were made during the year in respect of the south-east arm, Upper Shire and Lake Malombe areas. Such estimates cannot be based on more than a sampling system, and no doubt contain many errors, but they indicate a total production of the order of 3,000–4,000 short tons, a significantly higher figure than previously thought probable.

Progress in the establishment of individual Africans on a regular commercial basis, which is the pre-requisite of a well-organized industry, was, however, disappointing. With the expansion of their businesses permitted by a capital loan, there is a tendency among fishermen to leave the care and handling of their gear and fish, which is a fundamental part of the whole activity, to paid labourers, often with detrimental results. Consequently, a proportion of operators are somewhat embarrassed financially and though they do not represent the majority, there is clearly a great deal still to be learned on the managerial side.

Export of fish was again permitted under licence during the year, though one of the three firms previously engaged in the trade ceased to export from June onwards. About 173 short tons of fresh fish, 108 short tons of dried fish and 125 short tons of salted fish were exported, all to Southern Rhodesia. This corresponds to about 748 short tons landed weight. A number of Africans held permits to export but did not take advantage of them.

Extension and development work by the Fisheries section of the Department included further experiments with gill-net techniques, endeavours to evolve a delayed-release buoy for gill-nets, in the attempt to minimize the risk of theft during the night when these nets have to be left unattended, and preliminary experiments in fish canning. Results of these last were only moderately encouraging and clearly much more work remains to be done. A beginning was also made in the production of fish meal for fertilizer with a small scale "cottage industry" type of plant.

The Departmental Fish Farm at Nchenachena in the Northern Province, closed during the disturbances of 1959, was re-opened in May under the charge of an African officer, and there was some recovery of interest in fish farming in the locality as a result of his efforts.

During October a new Fish Ranger was appointed, destined for an extension station which it is planned to open on Lake Chilwa. He spent the last few months of the year at Fort Johnston, familiarizing himself with the local species, recording techniques, etc., and moved up to start work on Lake Chilwa at the end of December.

MINING

By virtue of the Nyasaland Protectorate (African Trust Land) Orders in Council, 1950 to 1961, the entire property in minerals in African trust land, save for land which has been alienated by the Crown and land in respect of which prospecting and mining rights subsist, is vested in the Secretary of State for the Colonies, to be controlled by the Governor for the use or common benefit, direct or indirect, of the African inhabitants of the Protectorate. The Governor may, subject to existing Protectorate legislation, make grants to search for and work minerals, but in so doing shall have regard to general African interests and, before making any grant for the working of minerals, shall consult the Native Authority of the area concerned.

The British South Africa Company holds mineral rights over certain areas of the Protectorate, covering the Karonga District and part of the Rumpi District in the Northern Province and the Kasungu, Kota Kota, Lilongwe, Fort Manning and Dedza Districts and part of the Dowa District in the Central Province.

The Commissioner of Mines may, under the Mining Ordinance, issue prospecting rights and may register claims, while the Governor may grant exclusive prospecting licences and mining leases. Prospecting rights, as also exclusive prospecting licences and claims, allow the recipients to prospect and mine respectively for a period of one year, but they are capable of renewal. Mining leases, which are also capable of renewal, are available for terms between 5 and 21 years.

Royalties are payable in respect of all minerals; if the minerals are on African trust land outside the British South Africa Company's areas, the royalties are payable in part to the Native Treasury concerned and in part to the Protectorate revenue in such proportions as may be determined by the Governor with the approval of the Secretary of State for the Colonies; where the mineral rights are vested in the Company, 50 per cent. of the royalties are payable to the Company.

A variety of mineral occurrences has been recorded in the Protectorate but few are known to exist at a grade and in quantities to attract exploitation, having regard to their geographical location. The list of occurrences includes the following:

Allanite, apatite, asbestos, barytes, bauxite, beryl, betafite, calcite (Iceland spar), coal, columbite, copper, minerals (malachite, azurite and chalcopyrite), corundum, davidite, dolomite, fluorspar, felspar, galena, garnet, gold, graphite, gypsum, ilmenite, iron ore, kaolin and other clays, kyanite, limestone, magnesite, manganese ore, mica, molybdenite, monazite, nepheline, nickel-bearing pyrrhotite, platinum, pyrite, pyrochlore, rutile, silver, sillimanite, strontianite, talc, tourmaline, uraninite, vermiculite, zinc blende and zircon.

Of these, only corundum, galena, gold, kyanite, limestone and mica are known to have been worked in the past.

During the year 20 prospecting rights were issued. At the end of the year 4 exclusive prospecting licences were extant.

Ten mining leases were extant at the end of the year, all for stone. No new mining claims were registered. One export permit was issued.

No mining activity took place during 1961 apart from the quarrying of stone. Prospecting in the main was confined to diamonds, while as in 1960 there was small scale prospecting for gold.

There is at present no separate mining department. The post of Commissioner of Mines, an appointment under the Mining Ordinance, is held by the Commissioner for Lands. The posts of Inspectors of Mines (two in number) are held by two Inspectors of Factories.

GEOLOGICAL SURVEY DEPARTMENT

The primary function of the Geological Survey Department and that which is fundamental to all its other activities is regional geological mapping. The present aim is the eventual publication of a geological map of the entire Protectorate on a scale of 1:100,000 showing basic geological structure and the distribution of rock types. The units of mapping are approximately $\frac{1}{4}$ -degree squares and an explanatory bulletin is prepared to accompany each sheet produced. The information contained in these maps and the accompanying explanation is of fundamental concern in mineral exploration and of importance in engineering projects and to agriculturalists, hydrologists, etc. This mapping programme forms the basis of the Geological Survey's work, but considerable importance attaches to the detailed assessment of mineral prospects located during the course of such mapping or otherwise brought to notice. As in previous years, mineral investigation was financed during 1961 largely by grants from Colonial Development and Welfare funds. Schemes thus financed were (1) Research on Carbonatites and Related Structures and (2) Mineral Investigation Section, both of which were begun in 1958.

The Department operates from a Headquarters in Zomba where all staff (apart from staff seconded to the Water Development Department) are based. The establishment of the Department at the beginning of the year consisted of the Director, 1 Senior Geologist, 8 Geologists, 1 Chemist, 1 Foreman of Works, 1 Draughtsman, 1 Executive Officer, 1 Senior Field Assistant, 7 Field Assistants, 2 Laboratory Assistants, 2 Clerks, 10 Drivers, 10 Chainmen and 7 Capitaos together with additional miscellaneous minor employees. In the course of the year the establishment of Geologists in the Department was decreased to 7 and that of Drivers was increased to 11. For the first two months of the year two Geologists were seconded to the Water Development Department for duties in connection with siting of boreholes and other work of

a hydrogeological nature, and, for the remainder of the year, one Geologist. With the recruitment of a Geologist in the early part of the year and the later reduction in the establishment, the Geologist establishment was filled during the second half of the year for the first time for several years.

Fieldwork connected with the regional mapping programme was carried out in the Chingale-Malosa-Liwonde areas of the Zomba and Kasupe Districts, in the Blantyre area and adjacent parts of Cholo and Mlanje Districts and in the Ncheu District. Three Geologists were engaged on this work and an area of over 1,700 square miles was covered. No new mineral discoveries of current economic interest were made.

Fieldwork was carried out by an officer of the Photogeological Section of the Overseas Geological Surveys in support of a photogeological interpretation of an area of about 2,400 square miles in the Lilongwe-Salima-Kota Kota area of the Central Province.

The Mineral Investigation Section continued laboratory work on samples from the Kangankunde Hill rare-earth prospect (Kasupe District) taken in the previous year, and as a result, ore reserves in two promising areas of the hill were estimated. The success of a method of extraction of monazite from the ore, worked out by the Warren Spring Laboratory (D.S.I.R.) in the United Kingdom on a small bulk sample led to the request for a larger sample suitable for pilot-plant treatment. The sample was in course of investigation at the end of the year.

The Warren Spring Laboratory also completed beneficiation tests on a small sample from the Kaporidimba (Ncheu District) kyanite prospect, but the economics of the proposed process were still under consideration at the end of the year.

The investigation of graphite deposits in the Central Province was continued. Two areas in the western part of Lilongwe District were examined by electrical resistivity methods but did not prove suitable for further prospection. Attention was turned to the area east and north-east of Lilongwe and pitting was carried out at two localities south of Visanza where the depth of weathering in graphite-gneisses appeared great enough for easily workable material to be available in some quantity. Analyses carried out by Overseas Geological Surveys (Mineral Resources Division) on samples from these localities showed that the grade was low but that further interest in one of the deposits might be justified.

In the northern part of the Dowa District a considerable area of sulphide impregnation of rocks was noted, several large lenticular bodies carrying material with up to 25 per cent. pyrite. No primary sulphide minerals other than iron pyrites were noted but small colours in gossan which may be due to the original presence of copper and previous reports of small amounts of lead and copper in adjacent areas make the sulphide bodies worthy of further attention.

Following upon investigations carried out some years ago by a mining company in the Tambani area near Mwanza, in the Southern Province, detailed surface mapping and soil-sample collection for geochemical work was undertaken in a small part of the area where a variety of minerals had been recorded in the past. The main interest was in niobium and molybdenum minerals and laboratory investigations were in hand at the end of the year to assess the value of the methods used, before further fieldwork was undertaken.

With a view to further investigation of the possibility of beneficiating bauxite from the Mlanje area in order to remove free silica and upgrade the bauxite to an acceptable tenor, a bulk sample of typical material was obtained.

The programme of research on carbonatites and related structures was continued. Field work was carried out in an area west of Lake Malombe and in Mlanje District, where a number of small structures were located and mapped. The major ring structure of Salambidwe, south of Mwanza on the Nyasaland/Mozambique border, was also mapped, that part in Mozambique being examined by permission of the Portuguese authorities so that the overall nature of the structure could be elucidated. No carbonatite or minerals of economic value were noted during this work.

Active prospecting by the larger mining houses was confined to the activities of the Anglo American Corporation on behalf of De Beers Prospecting (Rhodesian Areas) Ltd. A number of other mining organizations retained exclusive prospecting rights in various parts of the country.

MANUFACTURING INDUSTRIES

During the year both fishing net manufacturers in the territory expanded their activities significantly. The Central African Corporation's factory at Luchenza, which produces nylon twine in addition to netting, reached full production in July and further expansion is being contemplated. The Blantyre Netting Company completed new premises towards the end of the year and this, together with new machinery which recently arrived, is stated to have involved the Company in a total investment of £30,000. The Chipero Blanket Factory also completed extensions to its factory during the year.

New industries to establish themselves in the territory during 1961 were a bottling plant for Pepsi Cola, estimated to have cost £70,000, a furniture factory, Vincent Furnishing Company, and a company specializing in making recordings by local singers and musicians, the Musical Recording Company, who have set up a studio in Limbe.

Nyasaland now manufactures a significant range of products. The more important of these are soaps, edible oils and fats, oil cake, bread, biscuits and confectionery, sweets, boats, bricks, cement and lime, boot and shoe polish, scent and brilliantine, cigarettes, clothing, furniture, fishing nets, nails, blankets and rugs and certain light metal-work.

The Nyasaland Industrial Development and Loans Board had loans outstanding at the 30th June, 1961, of nearly £15,000. The Board has continued its efforts to promote industrial development in the territory and during the year considered a number of applications made to it for financial assistance.

A number of the applicants were unable to convince the Board of the soundness of their projects, but there were other developments brought to the notice of the Board which, it is hoped, will result in the establishment of additional manufacturing industries during the coming year.

The value of direct imports to Nyasaland during the year ended 30th June, 1961, amounted to £7,922,000.

Exports, including re-exports, to destinations outside the Federation amounted to £9,827,000 during the same period.

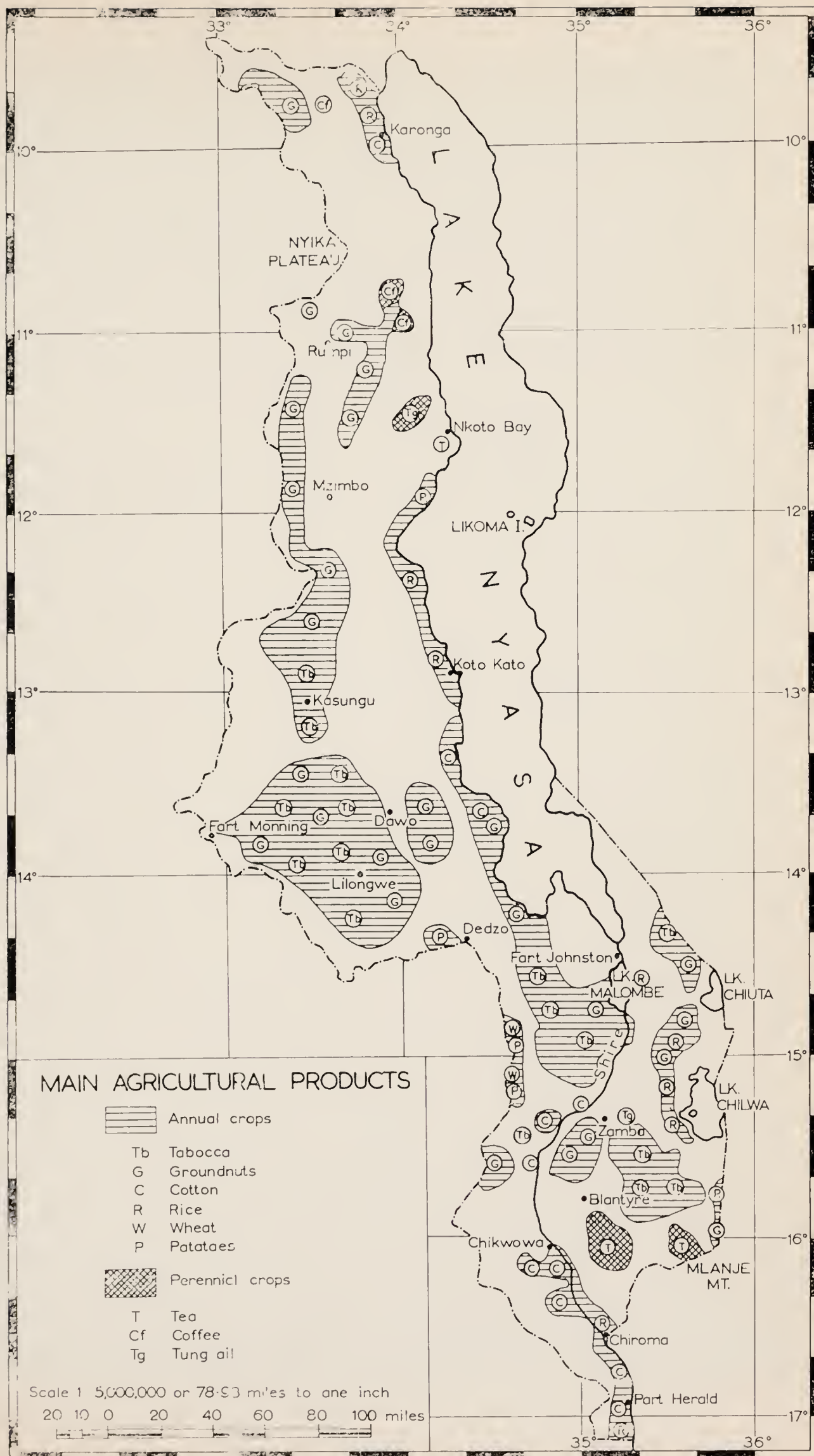
The value of principal agricultural exports during the calendar years 1959 and 1960 were as follows:

			1959		1960
			£		£
Tea	..	..	2,875,402	..	3,806,068
Tobacco	..	..	3,164,651	..	3,517,140
Groundnuts	..	..	925,748	..	1,034,162

CO-OPERATIVE SOCIETIES

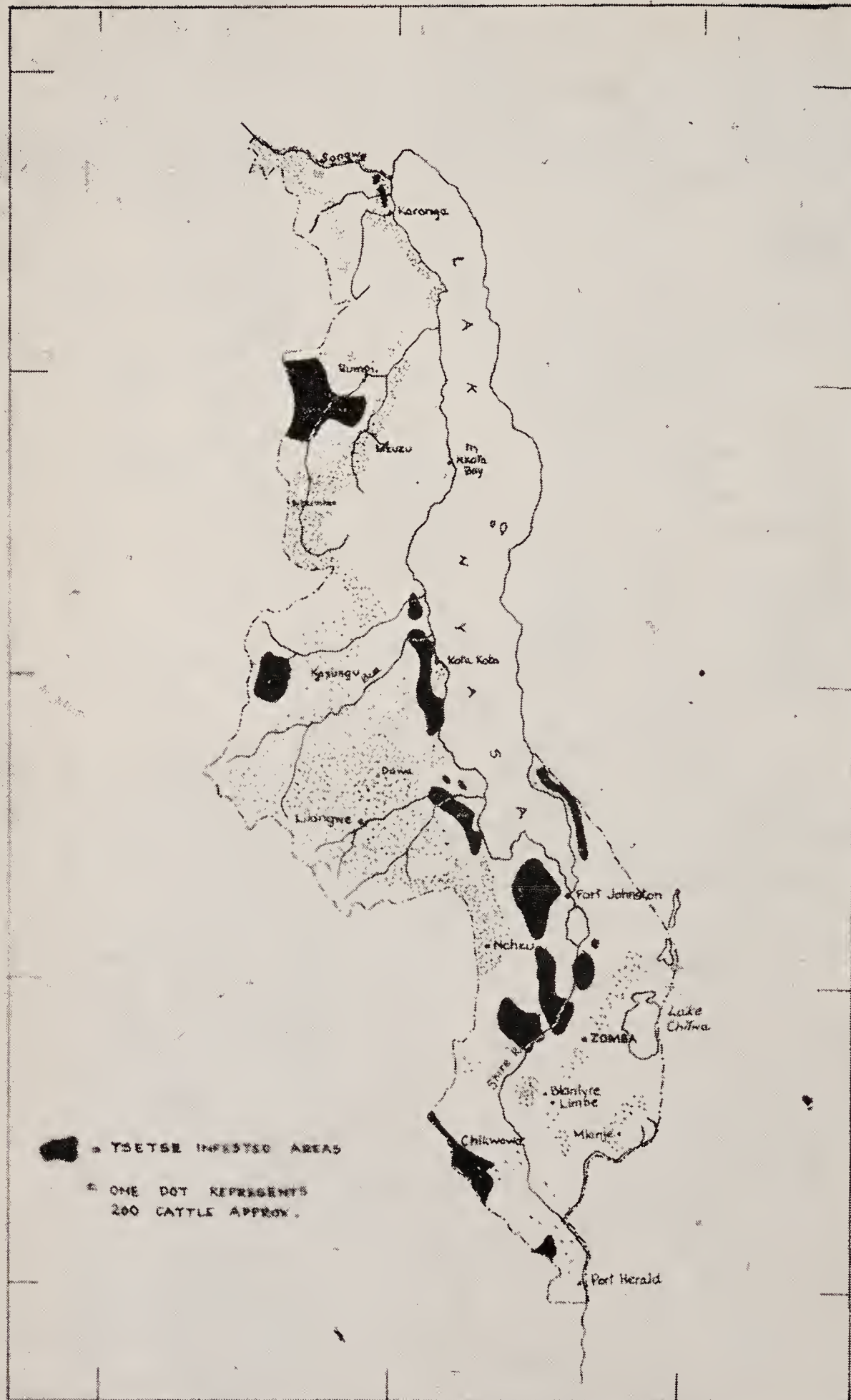
The number of registered co-operative societies at the end of 1961 was 93, an increase of six societies on the previous year. During the year the registration of one traders supply society was cancelled and six new societies were registered. The numbers, types and membership of registered co-operative societies at 31st December, 1961, were as follows:

	Type of Society	Number of Societies	Number of Members
(i)	PRIMARY SOCIETIES		
	Dairy Produce	46	3,767
	Rice Growers	14	9,464
	Coffee Growers	7	1,438
	Maize Milling	1	48
	General Producers	3	835
	Vegetable Growers	1	274
	Thrift and Credit	1	15
	Village Improvement	1	55
	Consumer	9	1,521
	Poultry Supply	1	50
	Transport	1	180
	TOTAL ..	85	17,647



NYASALAND

DISTRIBUTION OF CATTLE



	<i>Type of Society</i>			<i>Number of Unions</i>	<i>Member Societies</i>
(ii) SECONDARY SOCIETIES					
Union for Supply and Services	1	..	11
Union—Dairy Societies	2	..	41
Union—Rice Societies	4	..	15
Marketing Association	1	..	Not known
			<hr/>		<hr/>
		TOTAL	..	8	67
				<hr/>	<hr/>

General Progress

During 1961 satisfactory progress was made by all the major co-operative societies, both financially and in the ability to look after their business affairs with their own employed staff. Although the increase in the actual number of societies was only six, membership figures have increased very considerably.

Rice

The 1960/61 rice season was a successful one for the co-operatives concerned. The four main co-operative rice organizations situated at Kaporo, Kota Kota, Mlomba, and Balaka showed between them a net surplus of £61,114 on the year's work. All grower-members received a bonus which varied between $\frac{1}{4}$ d per lb. of paddy in the Southern Province to approximately 1d per lb. in the Central Province, and substantial sums were placed to reserve accounts. The Kota Kota Produce and Trading Society Limited became a co-operative society on 1st February, 1961, and showed a net surplus of £16,224 for the period from 1st February, 1961, to 31st May, 1961, when the financial year ended.

The 1961 paddy crop was the largest ever produced in Nyasaland. A total of 9,866 short tons of paddy was purchased by co-operative organizations as against 7,086 short tons in the previous year. This was partly due to a very favourable rainy season, and also to increased areas being cultivated for rice production. The demand for Grade IA rice within the Federation has always been assessed at 5,000 short tons per annum. Unfortunately, now that such a tonnage is available for the first time, this demand proves to have diminished, and it is unlikely that the total demand in the 1961/62 season will exceed 4,000 short tons. If this proves to be the case, the co-operative mills will have to find markets at the end of the 1961/62 season for about 1,000 short tons of Grade IA rice outside the Federation. The preferential Federal price of £60 per short ton for Grade IA rice was continued during 1961 and if the whole co-operative rice output could be sold at this price, a profitable rice year could be confidently expected. If, however, 1,000 tons of Grade IA rice have to be disposed of on external markets during 1962, the overall profits will be severely curtailed, since the value of Nyasaland Grade IA rice on the world market at the present time is approximately £45 per short ton. This valuation is fixed by the vast quantities of rice from the Far Eastern countries (of a comparable quality to Nyasaland rice) which is readily available all over the world at prices equivalent to £45 per short ton in this country.

The sale of Grade IIA rice has so far proceeded satisfactorily as far as the volume of sales is concerned. Since the supply of Grade IIA rice has always been far in excess of the Federal demand for this grade, bulk sales have for some years been conducted at a price much nearer to world market valuation than in the case of Grade IA. In 1961, prices ranged from about £23 per short ton to £27-10s per short ton maximum. At these prices the sale of Grade IIA is sub-economic, since the average cost of production per short ton of rice of all grades (based on the present buying-in price of paddy) is in the region of £40 to £42 per short ton.

Ghee

The co-operative ghee industry had an unsatisfactory year in 1961, so far as production was concerned. The total number of ghee societies remained at 46, the same as in the previous year, but production fell from approximately 30,000 lb. in 1960 to 23,000 lb. in 1961. This necessitated the importation of Kenya ghee during the year in order to meet local demand, which can now be assessed at about 35,000 lb. per annum. The delivered price of 4s-5d per lb. of ghee (tinned) in Blantyre was maintained during the year. The present landed cost of Kenya ghee of an exactly comparable quality appears to be in the region of 4s-10d per lb. It is hoped that in 1962 increased efforts by the cattle owners to bring in their milk to the co-operative dairies will bring the overall production figure more nearly to the total of known consumption.

Coffee

In the 1960/61 season a total tonnage of 118 short tons of parchment coffee was purchased by co-operatives in the Northern Province. The whole crop was transported by road to Moshi in Tanganyika Territory where it was processed and marketed by the Tanganyika Co-operative Trading Agency Limited, instead of being processed at Rumpi and marketed through Nyasaland produce-agents as had been the custom in previous years. This innovation in the method of disposal of the crop proved most successful. The actual production costs per ton of coffee were slightly lower in 1961 than in the previous year, when all coffee was processed and sold locally. The average selling price per ton of coffee (all grades) over the Moshi floor in 1961 was £280 per long ton. The overall average with the inclusion of *mbuni* (which still has to be processed and sold within Nyasaland) was £275 per long ton, as against the overall average of £250 per long ton in the previous year.

This had the effect of producing a net profit on the year's coffee trading of £2,300 as against an overall loss on the 1959/60 crop of approximately £800. Coffee growers were enabled to receive a bonus for the first time in three years and also for the first time decided themselves to hold back a small part of this bonus to meet local marketing expenses for the 1961 crop. World coffee prices showed a marked downward trend from 1960 to 1961, so that the favourable overall improvement in the year's financial results was very encouraging to the growers.

In 1961 the growers of the Northern Province unanimously decided that they would sell all their parchment coffee on credit to their societies and wait for payment until the final results of the season's coffee sales were known. This plan was carried out and a total tonnage of 120 short tons was purchased in the Northern Province, and by the end of the year had been successfully transported to Moshi. The first sales of processed Nyasaland coffee took place during December and the financial results are now awaited. The overall tonnage of 120 short tons of parchment coffee was a most disappointing result for the year's crop. Known plantings over the last four years should have produced a tonnage of at least thirty per cent. more parchment coffee. Special efforts are being made to encourage the growers not only to make full use of insecticides and suitable fertilizer, but to concentrate much more closely on the elementary principles of coffee husbandry. Next season's crop will give a clear indication as to how far this campaign for better husbandry (and therefore increased production) has been successful. The seriousness of the outlook at the present time is shown by the factual record of coffee production in the Northern Province since 1954. The 1961 total crop figure should have evidenced the most significant percentage increase to date, since the supply of seedlings over the last three years was not only of higher quality, but also greatly increased in the actual number of plants provided for the growers and actually planted.

1954	..	..	8½	short tons	Clean coffee value	£2,502
1955	..	..	15	short tons	Clean coffee value	£4,742
1956	..	..	23½	short tons	Clean coffee value	£7,804
1957	..	..	39½	short tons	Clean coffee value	£12,490
1958	..	..	50½	short tons	Clean coffee value	£14,700
1959	..	..	90	short tons	Clean coffee value	£17,755
1960	..	..	118	short tons	Clean coffee value	£22,789
1961	..	..	120	short tons	Not yet known.	

Consumer Societies

At the end of 1961 there were 9 consumer co-operatives in operation, an increase of one on the previous year. It has been proved in Nyasaland, as well as all the East African countries, that with few exceptions this type of co-operative stands little hope of economic success unless operating in an area where competition from professional store-keepers is minimal. In Nyasaland it has been found however that if a trading store can be operated in conjunction with a produce marketing organization for the benefit of grower members, satisfactory results can often be obtained.

Two new general produce societies and a transport society were registered during the year, but their activities have not yet been extensive enough to indicate their future prospects. The village-improvement society which came into being in 1960 made excellent progress during 1961. The society promotes village industry and improvement by a variety of small-scale but sound undertakings which include the running of a beef and dairy herd of cattle, afforestation activities, and the sale

of cut timber and furniture, brick-making and the undertaking of local building contracts, store-keeping and other activities. The financial results of the first year's operations were so satisfactory that it was possible to produce a part of the cost of a maize mill, which is now in operation, for the convenience of the villagers in the area.

Staff and Training

The staff of the Department of Co-operative Development at the end of 1961 was as follows:

One Commissioner

One Auditor

Three Co-operative Societies Officers

Four Senior Co-operative Assistants

Four Co-operative Assistants

Three Driver/Mechanics

Three Clerks

Three Messengers.

The training policy of this Department has for some years been concentrated on the production of African officers to take over full duties and responsibilities of a Co-operative Societies Officer in the shortest possible time compatible with adequate training and experience. The plan and the methods of its application have been proved to be most satisfactory, but it has always been held back by the very small number of staff who can physically be spared to attend courses of instruction at any one time. Now the Department is faced with a need for additional trained staff in all parts of the country, if newly formed and forming co-operatives are to receive the close supervision which is quite essential in their early business operations. A plan for intensive basic co-operative training was under consideration at the end of the year, and the future expansion of co-operation in Nyasaland will depend very largely on how soon the plan can be implemented.

During 1961 one candidate attended the six months course at the East African School of Co-operation in Kenya, and one officer proceeded to Loughborough College in England for the year's course necessary for the award of a Certificate of Co-operation. Vacancies were also obtained at the East African School of Co-operation for six Nyasaland candidates during 1962. Local training-courses were held during 1961 in the Northern and Southern Provinces for the market staff of co-operative produce organizations and were very successful.

Chapter 7

Social Services

EDUCATION

THE Nyasaland Ministry of Education is concerned only with the education of Africans up to and including secondary school level.

The educational system was administered in accordance with the provisions of the Education Ordinance, 1953. The Government was assisted in evolving its educational policy by the Advisory Committee on African Education, which included representation of the Christian missions as voluntary agencies providing education facilities, and a number of other persons.

In each administrative district there was a District Education Committee. These Committees had the duty both of advising the Central Government on local education problems and of carrying out certain executive functions, including the disbursement of grants provided both by central and local authorities for primary education. A number of schools formerly owned and managed by voluntary agencies have now been handed over to District Councils for management.

In September the Ministerial system was introduced and the Hon. Mr. Kanyama Chiume, M.L.C., became Nyasaland's first Minister of Education.

The number of expatriate staff increased by 13 of whom 5 were posted to administrative duties, 4 to secondary schools and 4 to teacher training. The Voluntary Overseas Services Organization provided 11 young men who gave valuable service in Government and Agency schools for a year before going up to university.

Nomenclature of classes and Government examinations was revised and is now as follows:

<i>Year of Schooling</i>		<i>Class</i>	<i>Examinations</i>
1	.. Standard	1	
2	.. ..	2	
3	.. ..	3	
4	.. ..	4	
5	.. ..	5	.. Senior Primary selection test
6	.. ..	6	
7	.. ..	7	
8	.. ..	8	.. Primary Leaving Certificate
9	.. Form	I	
10	.. ..	II	.. Junior Certificate
11	.. ..	III	
12	.. ..	IV	.. Cambridge School Certificate
13	.. ..	V	
14	.. ..	VI	.. Cambridge Higher Certificate

Primary section: Standards 1 to 5 inclusive form the Junior.

Standards 6 to 8 inclusive form the Senior.

Forms I to VI inclusive form the Secondary section.

<i>Expenditure</i>	<i>Recurrent</i>	<i>Non-recurrent</i>	<i>Total</i>
	£	£	£
By Central Government:			
Ordinary	209,701	71,074	280,775
Grants-in-aid	722,177	139,657	861,834
By Local Authorities	38,339	21,667	60,006
By Voluntary Agencies	223,961	180,469	404,430
TOTAL ..	£1,194,178	£412,867	£1,607,045

Total expenditure, from all sources, shows an increase of £367,200 over that for 1960.

Primary Education

The following tables show the provision for primary education:

ASSISTED SCHOOLS

<i>Type of School</i>	<i>Streams</i>	<i>Boys</i>	<i>Girls</i>	<i>Total Roll</i>	<i>Certificated Teachers</i>	<i>Un-certificated Teachers</i>
Junior Primary	866	82,869	50,285	133,154	3,172	221
Senior Primary	263	19,516	5,006	24,522	712	18
TOTALS ..	1,129	102,385	55,291	157,676	3,884	239

UNASSISTED SCHOOLS

<i>Type of School</i>	<i>Streams</i>	<i>Boys</i>	<i>Girls</i>	<i>Total Roll</i>	<i>Certificated Teachers</i>	<i>Un-certificated Teachers</i>
Junior Primary	1,963	76,929	50,811	127,734	89	3,070
Senior Primary	28	1,135	292	1,429	24	5
TOTALS ..	1,991	78,064	51,103	129,163	113	3,075

Secondary Education

The following table shows the provision for secondary education:

<i>Type of School</i>	<i>Streams</i>	<i>Boys</i>	<i>Girls</i>	<i>Total Roll</i>
Junior Secondary	13	1,075	265	1,340
Senior Secondary	12	323	50	373
TOTALS ..	25	1,398	315	1,713

At the primary level the assisted schools gained in the total enrolment of pupils and a considerable increase in the number of certificated teachers at the expense of the unassisted schools. This is in accordance with Government policy of bringing unassisted schools on to the assisted list as quickly as finances will allow.

Secondary schools showed an all-round increase in enrolment.

Soche Trade Training School increased its enrolment to 150 students and courses were initiated in Woodwork, Building and Mechanical Engineering.

The Commercial Training Centre had an enrolment of 120 students.

Enrolment for the various grades of courses at Teacher Training Colleges was as follows:

<i>Type of Course</i>					<i>Enrolment</i>	
					<i>Men</i>	<i>Women</i>
T.2	..	..	..	..	27	2
T.3	..	..	..	..	83	26
T.4	..	..	..	..	582	235
Upgrading Courses	..	..	..	..	35	—
TOTAL					727	263

Students studying outside the Protectorate in 1961 numbered 118.

URBAN DEVELOPMENT

Urban Local Government

The very restricted availability of loan funds for capital development took its toll in urban areas as elsewhere and resulted in the amount of such development being severely limited.

Blantyre/Limbe Municipality

Late in the year, Government was able to approve a loan of £20,000 to the Municipality of Blantyre/Limbe, to enable that Council to proceed with limited, but essential direct works and street lighting, and some much needed public amenities. The loan was also used to construct a municipal pound, as part of the Council's contribution towards the Protectorate-wide scheme for elimination of stray dogs and rabies.

Meanwhile, a £ $\frac{1}{4}$ million road construction scheme embarked upon in the previous year was almost completed. This scheme included the rebuilding of the main intersection of the Limbe–Blantyre and Chileka–Blantyre roads, involving a new rail-over-road bridge for the Blantyre–Salima railway eliminating a dangerous level crossing, and a bridge over the Mudi stream, both of which created serious traffic bottlenecks. The approach to Blantyre's commercial centre from both directions was made speedier, safer, and much more pleasing in appearance. The scheme also included a new link road between the Limbe–Blantyre road at Chichiri, and the Blantyre–Chileka road. This link road enables the increasing volume of heavy road traffic between centres in Nyasaland and Portuguese East Africa to the north and Tete and other centres to the south to bypass the town centre of Blantyre.

The Blantyre/Limbe Municipal Council made a good deal of progress in completely revising its by-laws, many of which were out of date and unsuited to modern conditions.

In spite of economic difficulties, some capital development was completed during the year, raising the assessed gross value for rating purposes of Township properties from £18,436,365 to £19,097,450. Some of the increase may be ascribed to new dwelling houses and improvements to commercial properties in the town centre. Much of it comes, however, from a new block of shops and offices in Victoria Avenue.

Lilongwe Township

A significant step forward in township administration was taken with the allocation of loan monies to the Town Council for the carrying out of many road improvements, under the supervision of consulting engineers. This work has hitherto been carried out direct by Government, to which much of the work of road maintenance also fell. On completion of the work the roads will be to a standard complying with the requirements of the Townships (Public and Private Streets) Ordinance, and will thereafter be adopted, and maintained in perpetuity, by the Council.

Lilongwe's water supply arrangements proved barely sufficient to meet demand, and emergency remedial measures costing nearly £3,000 were approved. These measures were, however, only temporary, a position having been reached where the capacity of the installation can no longer meet the demand. In March, application was made to the International Development Association for a loan of £311,410 to meet the cost of urgently needed water extension works. By December no reply had been received, and attempts were being made to secure finance from elsewhere. The work, which involves the construction of a new dam in the upper catchment of the Lilongwe River, will take two dry seasons and a total of about $2\frac{1}{2}$ years to complete. The Lilongwe Town Council is the Water Authority for the area, under the Waterworks Ordinance.

Property valued at about £150,000 was built, or completed, during the year, raising the Township's value for rating purposes to £3,074,040. Much of this increase was attributable to Government building, which included a girls' secondary school (£62,000) and a number of Civil Servants' houses, all of which are exempt from rating liability under the Townships Ordinance, but are included in the *ex gratia* payment which Government makes to Town Councils in lieu of rates. Private development totalled £12,000 of which £5,000 represented housing and the remainder commercial, principally retail trades.

Zomba Township

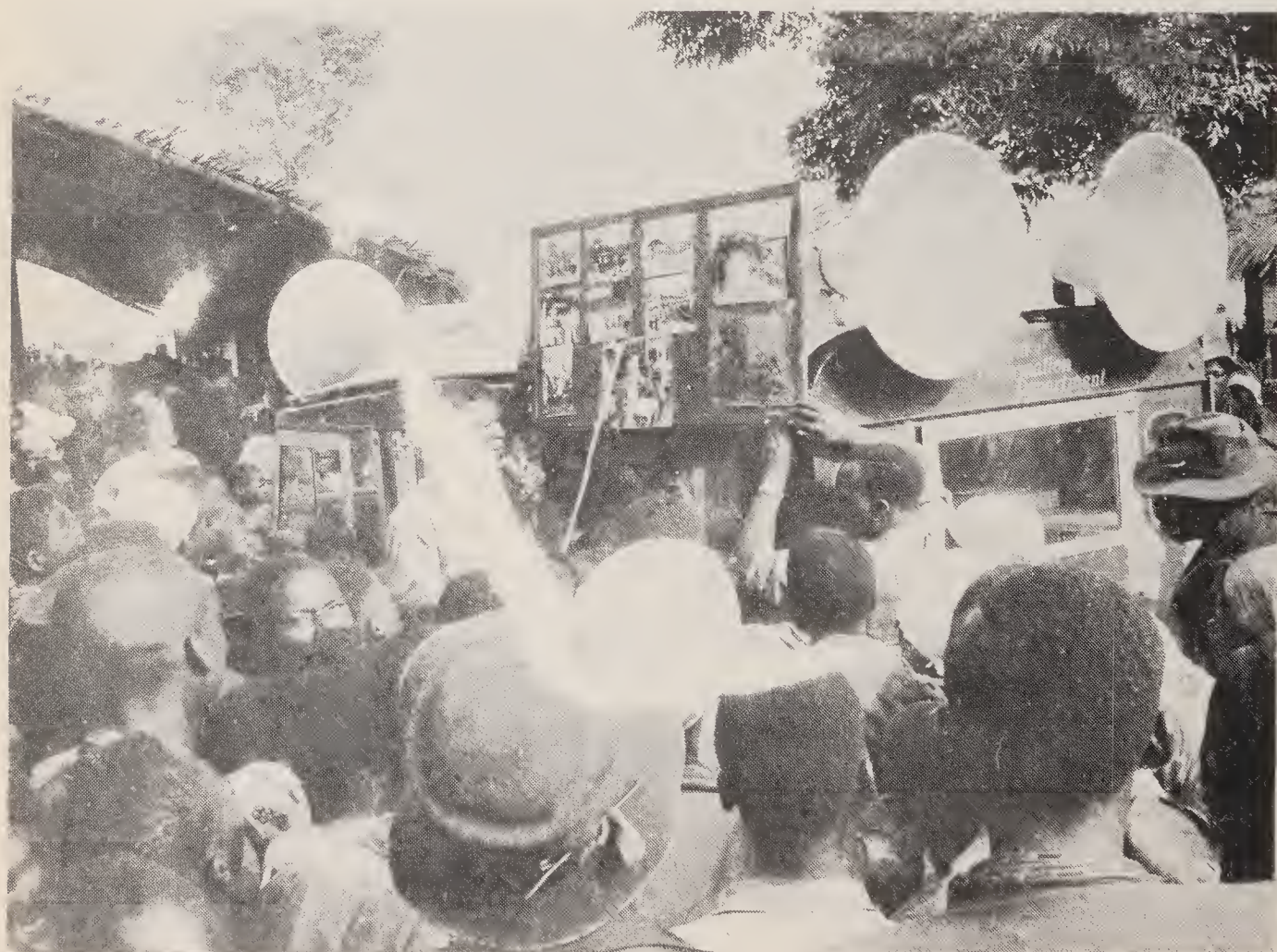
This small Township depends almost entirely for its existence and its income on its single function as the seat of Government. In 1961 the total value of Township properties for rating purposes reached £1,266,811, an increase of £208,250 over 1960 due almost entirely to additional Government residential buildings. Private development (two houses, one office/workshop, one store and one motor service station) totalled only £19,700.



The retiring Governor of Nyasaland, Sir Robert Armitage, K.C.M.G., M.B.E., taking leave of the Chief Secretary, Sir Glyn Jones, K.C.M.G., M.B.E., who was sworn in as the thirteenth Governor of Nyasaland later the same day.



Members of Legislative Council on the steps of the Chamber after the last meeting held under the old Constitution.



One of the Nyasaland Information Department's six Information Units at work in the field.



Scene at a polling station on 15th August, when the territory's first full-scale general election was held.



The new Government: after the first business meeting held since the general election.



His Excellency the Governor, Sir Glyn Jones, K.C.M.G., M.B.E., with his Ministers, after their swearing in



In the garden at Government House, His Excellency the Governor, Sir Glyn Jones, K.C.M.G., M.B.E., talking with Dr. H. Kamuzu Banda, after the swearing-in ceremony.



Laying the Walker Ferry pipeline, which will eventually stretch 29 miles and rise 2,500 feet, supplying Blantyre/Limbe.



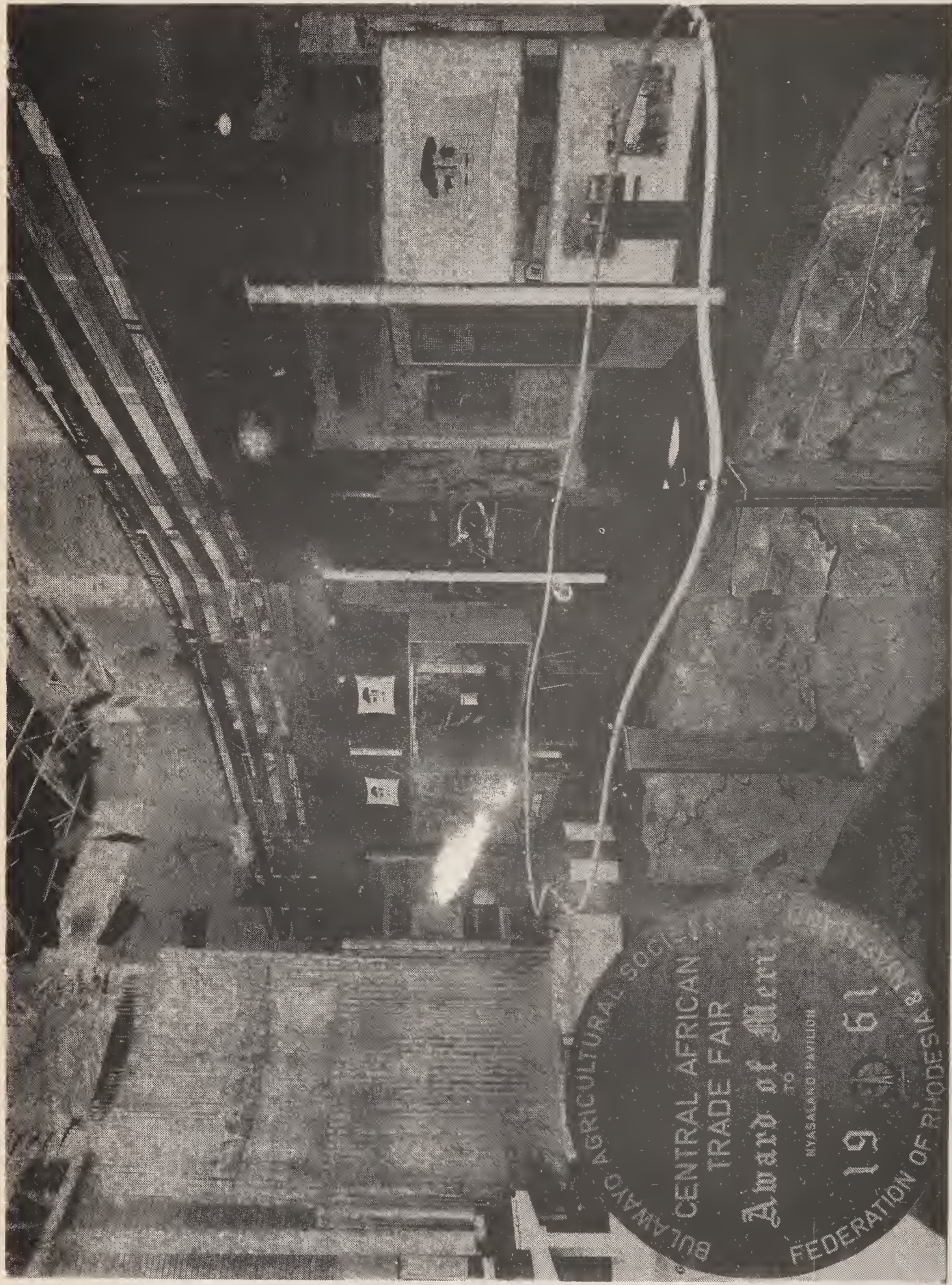
This 40-inch Zambesi river shark, weighing 20 lb., was caught on rod and line just below the Hamilton Falls on the Shire River, 240 miles from the sea.



Vidzumo Phiri was believed to be more than 110 years old when he died in December. His brother was the original Mwase, head of the Chewa tribe, and his sister met David Livingstone when he passed through Kasungu.



Following their production of "Androcles and the Lion" in July, students of Domasi Teachers' Training College staged excerpts from "Julius Caesar" in December.



Interior of the Nyasaland Pavilion which won an Award of Merit (*inset*) in the Central African Trade Fair held at Bulawayo in May.

The Council engaged consulting architects to prepare a scheme of modernization for Zomba Market, estimated to cost about £20,000. A pilot street lighting scheme in the principal thoroughfare, with early extension to the main residential areas, is also contemplated, as is a Travellers' Rest House.

The financial position of the Council was reasonably satisfactory throughout the year, although its rate income covered little more than the maintenance of essential services.

Salima Township

Situated at the extremity of the Nyasaland railway system, Salima serves principally as the exit for the agricultural products of the Central Province. It has large tobacco and agricultural warehouses.

During the year the Council completed arrangements for a Welfare Hall, in spite of considerable delay with the building contract.

A new water supply scheme, costing about £28,000, was prepared, and at the year end experimental drilling was in progress. The scheme should be completed during 1962, financed mainly by a Government loan. It is proposed to establish the Council as a Water Board on completion of the new scheme.

Proposals for a public electricity supply have been submitted by the Council.

Soche Authority High Density Residential Area

The Soche Authority Area lies along the southern boundary of Blantyre/Limbe Municipality. It is administered by the Soche Authority, a body appointed by the Nyasaland Government and constituted under the High Density Residential Areas Ordinance, 1954. The area of 2,500 acres is zoned for high density settlement and is meantime reserved for African homes and commercial enterprise. There is room for some 8,000 families in the area in permanent housing carefully planned as an urban social unit. There are already 1,900 houses with markets, shops, schools and churches, a police post and urban court, playing fields and a community centre. Services include roads, a reticulated water supply, a sewerage system, electric light and power. Leasehold plots are provided by the Nyasaland Government in the area on long lease terms to commercial firms, local organizations and individual African house-builders. Housing plots in fully serviced neighbourhoods vary from one eighth to one twelfth of an acre and are normally leased for a 99 year term at an annual ground rent of 10s. Building standards are maintained at a high level and the minimum expenditure required for any single housing unit is £300-£350.

An Administrative Officer is seconded to the Authority from the District Administration to run the affairs of the Authority. He also acts as Government's housing authority, and is responsible for allocations to Civil Servants and, under the general direction of the

Commissioner for Lands, for tenancies of Government housing, hire purchase agreements, and arrangements concerning leases of public land. An Accountant and Health Officer are seconded from Government service, the latter being responsible for public health administration, for water reticulation sewerage and tree planting, and for the management of a sewage disposal works. A Works Supervisor, locally recruited by the Authority, divides his time between local government duties in the area and the maintenance of Government's own housing and property. A Social Development Officer with responsibility to the Commissioner for Social Development for the entire Blantyre/Limbe area is based at the Colby Community Centre and is responsible for its administration and for welfare affairs in the Soche area.

The Territorial and Federal Governments own most of the existing housing in Soche. This is mainly occupied by Civil Servants, but 230 houses are set aside for letting to individual tenants and to employers of labour at economic rents. There is a scheme whereby occupants of Government houses, both Civil Servants and individual tenants, can arrange to convert monthly rent to a hire purchase agreement, and in 1961 there were some purchases. The Territorial Government built 10 houses for Civil Servants and a further 66 houses were completed in Soche as part of a police housing project. Construction of 50 houses for Federal Government Post Office and Ministry of Health staff was also completed. Six houses were built by local employers, and a further six were under construction. Building activity by individual self builders decreased and amounted to only three houses. There is a scheme whereby such individual builders can make use of Government house plans for a small fee.

A formal valuation of land and development in Soche was carried out at the end of 1960. The Roll showed a land value of £122,000 and buildings value of £1,000,000. To this figure must now be added a further £100,000, for new building in 1961. In 1961 a property rate was made, together with separate charges for water and sanitation designed to make these services self supporting. Rate revenue is not adequate to meet recurrent expenditure, and the Authority is still grant aided by Government.

Services in the area expanded during the year. Branch sewer and water reticulation was extended to four blocks comprising over 100 housing plots. Work was started on a large new branch sewer to service the police housing estate and to open up a considerable area of land. Progress in conversion of Government housing to waterborne sanitation enabled over 50 per cent. of houses in Soche to be connected to the sewer by the end of 1961, with a view to the elimination of the bucket sanitation system by the end of 1962. A contract was awarded for the tar surfacing of the main road through the area, and for the construction of a new tar surface access road which will connect Soche with the new Municipal central area in the Chichiri area.

In April, 1961, as a result of an agency agreement, the Municipal Council of Blantyre/Limbe took over responsibility for a number of local services on a cost basis (refuse, road maintenance, bucket sanitation, markets and building inspection). The arrangement, which worked well, is preparatory to further steps leading to the inclusion of the Soche Authority area in the Municipality of Blantyre/Limbe, and the abolition of the separate Authority.

The Colby Community Centre remained active and gradually expanded its activities. The library proved particularly popular and it was used by about 1,600 people every month for borrowing or reference purposes. Classes in domestic science and homecraft were attended every afternoon. Instructional courses in carpentry and mechanics, and a British Council course were well attended. Youth and sports clubs were active and a weekly cinema show increased its attendances considerably. The main hall was in frequent demand for dances and concerts, and for large-scale gatherings held by various organizations.

Part of Soche is set aside as a "site and service" area, where houses in the traditional style can be built by people of the lower income groups who cannot afford to occupy a permanent dwelling. With the intention of keeping living costs to the lowest possible figure, services provided in this area are the minimum consistent with public health needs. Plots are leased on a monthly or annual basis for a payment of 2s per month. During the year occupation of this area increased to 900 families and a further 300 plots with access roads and latrines were made ready. The development of this traditional housing area, together with two others near Blantyre/Limbe, has reduced squatter problems elsewhere in the urban area.

Public Housing and Housing Estates

A Working Party on Low Cost Housing set up in 1960 submitted its report to the Government in September, 1961. The report, which was intended to assist in the formulation of a new public housing policy for Nyasaland, had not been published at the end of the year.

The problems of unplanned development and illegal building of traditional housing on African trust land and freehold land within the Blantyre/Limbe Town Planning Area increased greatly in extent and the situation, especially on freehold land within the Municipality, became serious. Towards the end of the year, therefore, the Government set up a committee to examine and make recommendations on all aspects of traditional housing problems in Blantyre and Limbe, including comprehensive plans for solving the difficulties. The Committee was still sitting at the end of the year.

Blantyre/Limbe

Permanent standard public housing in the Soche Area is the responsibility of the Soche Authority and the progress made in that area has already been described.

Government sponsored traditional housing estates, providing sites and basic services, expanded steadily throughout the year. At Zingwangwa 902 of the 1,242 laid-out holdings were taken up. At Chilomoni 580 of the 670 holdings were occupied and at Bangwe 501 of the 561 holdings available were taken up. All buildings have to comply with the Public Health (Minimum Building Standards for Traditional Housing Areas) Rules, 1960. An annual charge comprising ground rent at a rate of 24s per annum is made. The services provided are confined to the layout of access roads, construction of pit latrines, provision of water supplies, cutting of grass and in certain cases rubbish removal. Where reticulated water is provided it is sold from standpipes at the rate of eight gallons for one penny. Plans were made for the further extension of reticulated water supplies. Bus services to traditional housing areas were improved and extended.

Zomba

The majority of the workers in Zomba are employed by Government, which provides a limited amount of tied housing. Many workers live in the rural area within 5 or 6 miles of Zomba. Two traditional housing areas at Sazi and Namwale continued to provide sites for those who wished to build; but the Minimum Building Standards Rules are not applied in these areas and no charge is levied nor are services provided.

Lilongwe

Lilongwe has two main public housing areas. By the end of 1961 310 plots had been developed in the Falls Estate permanent housing area. This was an increase of 13 over the 1960 figures. Holdings in this estate are taken up almost exclusively by Government for Civil Servants' tied housing and by statutory authorities and other agencies.

In the Nchesi traditional housing area, 471 holdings were occupied out of a total of 850 available, the great majority by individuals, and many of the houses built were of a standard much above the minimum laid down. Reticulated water supplies were provided, and the arrangements and standards were in general similar to those described for Blantyre.

Mzuzu

Plans were put in hand for the establishment of a new traditional housing area at Katawa, comprising 200 plots of one sixth acre each, complete with road access, water supplies and deep pit latrines. The Public Health (Minimum Building Standards for Traditional Housing Areas) Rules will be applied to the area. The plots will be available for both Government and commercial employees.

Town Planning

Town Planning services continued to be provided on an agency basis by the Southern Rhodesia Government as had been the case since the inception of town planning in Nyasaland. The Southern Rhodesia

Government gave notice in mid-1961 that, because of additional calls upon its staff, it would be necessary to terminate this agreement in mid-1962. The Nyasaland Government thereupon agreed to set up its own Town Planning Department and steps were taken to recruit the necessary staff on contract terms and to provide for the training of locally based officers to replace the contract staff in due course.

The Town Planning Officer, whose office is in Blantyre, gives advice on all planning problems in Nyasaland, but a large part of this work is inevitably concentrated in the more populated centres and in particular in the Blantyre/Limbe, Lilongwe and Zomba areas, where planning powers are exercised by the Town and Country Planning Committees set up under the provisions of the Town and Country Planning Ordinance. These Committees are concerned chiefly with administering the Planning Schemes for their respective areas. The Town Planning Officer acts as adviser to these Committees and to the Boards set up under the Planning (Sub-division Control) Ordinance, to control the subdivision of land in areas to which this legislation is from time to time applied.

Blantyre/Limbe

The Outline Planning Scheme for Blantyre and Limbe, approved in 1951, was carried further by the preparation of detailed layouts, the demarcation of additional sites for residential development, the construction of roads, and the reservation of land for schools and open spaces.

Various modifications of the Outline Scheme, made necessary by changing conditions, were also approved and carried out.

Additional high density areas for the erection of traditional houses were laid out. The number of applications for private development in the Blantyre/Limbe area rose from 464 in 1960 to 485 in 1961.

Lilongwe

The Lilongwe Town and Country Planning Committee made further progress in implementing the Outline Planning Scheme approved in 1955. Much of the development which took place in 1961 comprised Government projects.

Further layouts for low density residential development were approved.

Additional holdings for traditional housing were laid out.

Sixty-seven applications for planning permission were considered compared with 56 applications in 1960.

Zomba

Development, largely Government sponsored, continued in Zomba in accordance with the Outline Planning Scheme approved in 1958. 62 applications for planning permission were considered.

Legislation

No new legislation affecting Town Planning or allied matters was enacted in 1961.

SOCIAL DEVELOPMENT

The Department of Social Development was established in 1960, in succession to the Social Development Branch of the Administration. It is within the Ministry of Labour and Social Development.

Social development work is treated as a positive contribution to the general progress of Nyasaland and not as a mere palliative (the term "welfare" is confined to action on personal problems). It is recognized as best carried on through non-governmental organizations, even if these have to be heavily subsidized by public funds or by local authorities, with the minimum of direct action by the central Government. Strengthening the family is one of its most important tasks; another is to help people to reach their maximum potential as individuals and citizens.

In Nyasaland conditions, special attention has to be given to:

- (a) training in homecrafts;
- (b) youth work;
- (c) problems of urbanization;
- (d) healthy recreation;
- (e) rehabilitation of those who are in any way handicapped.

The Commissioner and his headquarters are situated at Mpemba, near Blantyre, in close proximity to the School of Local Administration and Social Development and the Boys' Home, two major departmental institutions. The establishment of the Department in 1961 included 21 senior posts (of which 6 were for women), 36 junior "professional" posts (of which 14 were for women) and 32 clerical, technical and minor posts. Two senior posts for women were vacant at the end of the year. Nine junior posts, all for women, were also vacant: finding women who combine the necessary education with the essential maturity and personality required for social work is still proving difficult. During the year it became possible, for the first time, to post professional male officers to the Central and Northern Provinces.

Provision for temporary and part-time officers made it practicable to employ two women and one man on senior duties and 12 more women, trained at Mpemba, as part-time supervisors of women's groups (a further 22 being employed on the same duties by local authorities). By the end of the year local authorities were also employing seven male Social Development Assistants of their own, and two more were seconded from the Department to local authorities.

Recurrent financial provision for social development services for the financial year 1961/62 was £74,000, including £18,000 for subventions to non-governmental agencies (£59,000 and £10,000 in 1960/61);

of the whole amount, £34,000 was reimbursable from the African Development and Welfare Fund. Authorized capital expenditure on schemes connected with general social development was of the order of £107,000, of which £47,000 was provided by Colonial Development and Welfare grants for two major projects and £60,000 from the African Development and Welfare Fund. Valuable financial assistance for specific smaller projects was given by the Beit Trust and the Witwatersrand Native Labour Association African Interest Fund.

The Nyasaland Council of Social Services, which is officially recognized by Government as a co-ordinating body to advise on social matters, continued to make progress and to do valuable work. Its membership of 65 includes both governmental and non-governmental agencies as well as local authorities and interested individuals, and its objects are:

(a) to arrange means of consultation and joint action by those who are concerned with the social needs of the community;

(b) to facilitate more efficient and economical working of agencies;

(c) to provide a centre for information on social work.

The Council works mainly through committees, including two standing ones on youth matters and the problems of the handicapped. The youth committee brings together representatives of the various youth-training organizations and others interested. It continued to give attention to problems of employment, the provision of recreational facilities and the growing problem of the unemployed teen-ager. It also organized a most successful Technical Training Exhibition as part of the Commonwealth Training Week programme. The committee on the handicapped satisfactorily concluded its work on improving the arrangements for repatriating sick Nyasalanders from Southern Rhodesia, and finally approved a project, put forward by the Blantyre branch of the Round Table, for the establishment of an African old folks' home, which was submitted to Government towards the end of the year. Latterly, most of this committee's attention was being given to the care and rehabilitation of handicapped children and young people. The Council's Executive Committee met monthly, and dealt with a wide variety of social matters either referred to it or raised by members. These included urban housing plans, liaison between Courts and social workers, aid to discharged prisoners, begging, creches, Outward Bound training and improvements in the law on registration of births.

In October the Council held a successful all-day conference, which was opened by the Minister of Labour and Social Development, on "Youth"; this was attended by some 200 persons of all races and creeds, and a feature of the proceedings was the number of practical problems expounded and practical solutions suggested.

The Department considerably increased its own participation in work among young people. There is a tremendous vacuum to be filled. As soon as a Community Centre was opened the young flocked to it in search of something to do. Initially this meant kicking a ball about, or playing indoor games without much knowledge of them, for want of trained leaders. However, children's playgrounds began to be constructed, with swings, roundabouts and chutes; so far no accidents have been reported. Social Development Assistants at Centres began to form rudimentary boys' and girls' clubs, mainly for games, but beginning to undertake elementary social service in some cases.

The Superintendent of the Boys' Home, an experienced youth leader, was given the additional task of organizing this movement, and it was also possible to obtain the advice of Mr. R. W. Elliot, of the English Association of Youth Clubs, who visited Nyasaland during the year. Two courses for junior leaders—44 boys selected at the various Centres—were held at Mpemba, mainly in the practical aspects of club work and the organization and better playing of club games. More intensive instruction in youth club work was also included in the training of Social Development Assistants. Unfortunately it was not yet practicable to arrange similar training for girls. By the end of the year this infant movement comprised 11 clubs at various Centres in the Southern and Central Provinces, with over 600 members, and plans were being made for the formation of a Nyasaland Association of Youth Clubs.

Boys' Brigade membership was 3,200, in 89 Companies. It started work for the first time in the Northern Province. The Scouts also numbered some 3,200 in 151 active Groups. Three more boys qualified as Queen's Scouts, and one of these also gained the first Duke of Edinburgh's Silver Award to be attained in Nyasaland. The Girl Guides had about 2,200 members, a decline of some 400 owing to their replacement in some parts of the Church of Central Africa Presbyterian by a newcomer to Nyasaland, the Girls' Life Brigade. The Guides received a gift of land during the year from a private benefactor which they have put to good use as a camping and training site to serve the Southern Province. The number of Red Cross Junior Links fell from 10 to 8. Another newcomer was the Roman Catholic Carlos Lwanga Society for young people, which made a good beginning.

All these youth organizations gave much attention to leader-training, but the supply of candidates remained very much below demand. It was, however, satisfactory to note that in some cases where adult leaders were no longer available (often because of transfers of teachers) the young people carried on as best they could under leaders of their own age.

Increasing attention continued to be given to the needs of deprived and handicapped children and young people. The Red Cross undertook particular responsibility for dealing with the physically handicapped in

the Blantyre neighbourhood, and the Save the Children Fund, with Government assistance, provided an experienced field-worker to carry out an examination of child needs in the Protectorate, with a view to a co-ordinated effort by all concerned to meet them. The Fund's voluntary workers continued their strenuous activities in the Blantyre area, particularly among the Coloured section of the Community.

Juvenile delinquency and a growing need for care or protection among boys necessitated an increase in both staff and accommodation at the Department's Boys' Home, only opened at the end of 1959. At the end of the year its capacity of 60 was in process of being enlarged to 84. During 1961, 141 boys aged between eight and fourteen passed through the Home, and on 31st December there were 77 boys in residence. The Home continued to give trade and basic academic training to its more permanent inmates; the transients, who were numerous, included several who had been occupied in escorting blind beggars about the towns. After enquiries they were returned to their homes, often in the Lower River area.

Rarely did a boy enter the Home who had had more than the briefest attendance at school, if in fact any. In worse plight, in many ways, were those who had finished one stage or another of their primary education and were unable to go any further. A survey of this problem, the unemployed teen-ager, was begun in the urban areas towards the end of the year, to help in assessing the need for Youth Training Centres.

A specification for a new Juveniles Ordinance was completed during the year by the Department in consultation with the judiciary and the Council of Social Service.

The Probation Ordinance was passed in 1946, but not applied outside the Southern Province until early in 1961, when it was extended to the Central Province. In addition to the Principal Probation Officer there were 18 other Probation Officers, with some training, in these two Provinces by the end of the year, and a pamphlet on probation work to help them and the magistracy was issued by the Department. During 1961, 31 persons were placed on probation and on 31st December 42 were still on probation. Three further offences by probationers were reported.

Homecraft training operations made steady progress. The number of Women's Institutes, sponsored by the Department, increased from 64 to 97, and there were also 10 women's groups run by the Red Cross and 20 by Catholic Social Action. The economic effect of this work could be seen in the value of materials used by the Women's Institutes during the year—£2,600. Towards the end of the year two important policy decisions were taken. The Red Cross decided to confine its training activities to matters of health and child care, and Government decided that its own homecraft training operations should in future be through classes and not clubs. This work will be greatly helped by the generous

assistance granted by U.N.I.C.E.F. in the course of the year, for equipment and towards the training of instructors. In terms of cash this amounted to £28,000 over a two-year period.

Notable progress was made in the promotion of games and athletics, still with the valuable help of the Beit Trust (as regards training), the Colonial Development and Welfare vote (as regards construction and equipment of grounds) and the W.N.L.A. African Interest Fund (which provided a professional football coach for three months in the dry season). Two large grounds at Zomba were almost completed by the end of the year, as were eight in the Central Province, and forward planning covered twelve more for work in 1962. Three of the grounds constructed in 1960 were brought into use. Construction was usually by contract, but finishing and grassing were carried out by the Department's Sports Branch, which also undertook the training of groundsmen for local authorities and others who will eventually be responsible for management and maintenance of these grounds. Maintenance and sports equipment continued to be supplied to grounds as these reached the appropriate stage of construction.

Coaching and training arrangements continued to be in the hands of the Nyasaland Amateur Athletic Association, which the Protectorate Sports Officer serves as Honorary Secretary. A qualified athletics coach was engaged from Britain and arrived in April. During the nine months when he was available, twelve courses for games masters and mistresses and other key people were held, and he was also able to visit a large number of secondary schools, teacher training centres and police and military camps. In addition he held more advanced courses for potential coaches, seven of whom passed the necessary tests for appointment as N.A.A.A. Honorary Coaches. A local athlete of promise with the requisite educational background was groomed for full training overseas in physical education. The coach produced a pamphlet on training for athletics and a quarterly newsletter for coaches was established.

There was an encouraging increase in competitive events, especially in the schools from which national athletes of the future will emerge, and also at a higher level. In the Secondary Schools' Championship meeting 10 schools and 235 competitors took part, compared with 6 schools and 140 competitors in 1960, and much the same pattern was to be seen at other levels. Standards of performance also improved markedly (although still a long way behind countries not so new to athletics). For example, the best time for the half-mile decreased from 2 minutes 2 seconds in 1960 to 1 minute 59.4 seconds in 1961 (the Commonwealth record is 1 minute 47.3 seconds). A welcome feature was the greatly increased participation of girls in athletics; two very promising under-fifteens emerged.

For the first time Nyasaland sent a team to the Rhodesia and Nyasaland Championships; this achieved three firsts, a second and four thirds. For the first time the Nyasaland Colours Board awarded Colours for athletics, to five men who had performed outstandingly in inter-territorial meetings in 1960 and 1961.

Team games also continued to make progress, although football at the higher levels was still hampered by absence of organization except in three or four fortunate localities. The professional coach's tour in the dry weather showed that up till then training for football was virtually unheard of, that modern tactics were almost unknown, and that progressive competitions were practically non-existent. There was, however, plenty of enthusiasm to work on, and rapid response to the offer of opportunities to improve. Some improvement was also made in netball, and plans were made for the establishment of a Nyasaland Netball Association.

One new Community Centre, at Balaka, was completed during the year, making a total of 12; 10 other smaller establishments might more appropriately be denominated "village halls". Of the Centres, all but two had been provided by the end of the year with at least one member of the staff who had some training in social work, and in consequence they began to serve a much more useful purpose. The new ones have usually been sited in conjunction with a playing-field. The construction of two more Centres, at Ncheu and Mzuzu, was authorized. Work began on the former before the end of the year, but the latter was still on the drawing-board. The large Centre at Soche was put to steadily increasing use. Its cinema shows began to pay for themselves for the first time and its library issued some 6,800 books during the year and had 263 paid-up members (compared with 5,000 and 250 in 1960). The Centre is, however, too remote from the Blantyre/Limbe suburbs for their inhabitants to benefit much from it, and plans were made for providing more modest facilities in the suburban area.

Both governmental and non-governmental agencies had to deal with a marked growth in problems of personal welfare, especially among the destitute and the physically handicapped. The recruitment to the Department of another professional case-worker was most valuable. In the Zomba and Blantyre areas the Department's staff dealt with 2,915 personal cases during the year, the corresponding figure for 1960 being 1,531. In Blantyre a fortnightly task was the onward transmission of sick repatriates from Southern Rhodesia and their dependants. These averaged about 40 a month, and of the men about a third had been away from Nyasaland for over twenty years, which in some cases gave rise to problems of resettlement. A noticeable proportion of these and others returning to the Protectorate brought wives of South African or Southern Rhodesian origin with them and too often these marriages subsequently broke up, with the consequent need to return the wife and sometimes her children to another territory. These personal welfare services cost £7,763 in relief during 1960/61, compared with £6,618 in 1959/60. A detailed study of the public assistance problem was made by the Department during the year and proposals for improvements in the administration of relief were formulated. The basic causes of the problem—improvidence, migratory habits, unemployment and the steady breaking-up of the traditional social structure—are less easily dealt with.

The Society for the Blind and kindred organizations continued to expand their work on behalf of the handicapped. A gift of £1,000 from an African lottery-winner, added to a previous grant of £3,000 from Government, enabled the former to go ahead with the establishment of a second training centre, in the Northern Province. Of the 32 pupils who completed their training at the existing centre, at Mlanje, in its first two and a half years of work, 30 were successful in their passing-out tests in carpentry or basketry; as many did not stay the full course for one reason or another. An innovation in Nyasaland was the appearance of the blind telephone-operator. This occupation offers considerable scope for the better-educated blind. The Blantyre/Limbe Rotary Club continued to make a speciality of providing wheeled chairs for cripples, and the Red Cross went ahead with its work in physiotherapy for suitable cases in the Blantyre area. U.N.I.C.E.F. provided 30 tons of dried milk for malnourished children, a very welcome gift which was distributed through the Red Cross to 31 agencies throughout the country.

The School of Local Administration and Social Development—an integral part of the Department—was established in 1952 as an off-shoot of the Domasi Community Development Scheme and in 1957 was moved to more commodious premises at Mpemba, 10 miles south of Blantyre. Its basic purpose so far has been to train those concerned with local government and social development in Nyasaland, but its future, in relation to the greatly expanded need for trained social workers and also to the programme for localizing the Service, was under discussion throughout the year.

A fundamental principle, inherited from the old Jeanes Training Centre, has been that all true social progress is based upon the family. On all but the shortest course, therefore, married students have been encouraged to bring a wife and her younger children. The wives received instruction in homecrafts, mothercraft, elementary hygiene and the running of women's clubs. However, the pattern began to change recently, and students on the whole tended to be younger and not, so frequently, married. The training capacity thus released was filled with women in training as homecraft instructors, and with the wives of men being groomed for senior appointments in the Service (especially those whose studies took them overseas), who came to learn more advanced housekeeping and something of the ways and tastes which their husbands were likely to develop during their own training elsewhere.

The school worked to its normal three-term programme, and cleared up most of the arrears of training of local authority personnel. Two groups of potential social development assistants were also in training, including one woman, and 62 homecraft instructors attended either Part I or Part II of their course. Accommodation continued to be provided for the residential in-service training of Government clerical officers.

The output of the School since its establishment in 1952 has been :

Students on Native Authority and Chiefs' courses	..	..	174
Students on District Councils' executives courses	..	..	72
Students on Native Authority clerks' courses	..	..	187
Students on Social Development courses	..	..	62
Others	..	..	675
			<hr/>
			1,170
			<hr/>

Some 570 women (including male students' wives) have attended basic homecraft courses.

Chapter 8

Legislation

THE year 1961 saw the introduction and implementation of a new Constitution in Nyasaland. In this connection two Orders in Council were made and came into operation during the year.

Under the Nyasaland (Electoral Provisions) Orders in Council regulations were made governing the registration of voters, the delimitation of constituencies and the election of members to the proposed Legislative Council. The Nyasaland (Constitution) Order in Council came into operation on 5th July, 1961, and brought into effect new constitutional arrangements, revoking all previous Orders in Council effecting the Constitution.

Two meetings of the old Legislative Council were held during the first half of 1961. The swearing-in of members of the newly constituted Legislative Council took place on 27th September, 1961, and the first full meeting was on 28th to 29th November, 1961.

During the year thirty-two Ordinances were enacted, the more important of which are briefly described below.

The Apprenticeship Ordinance (No. 7 of 1961) provides for the apprenticeship of workmen. It makes provision for the setting up of an Apprenticeship Board and lays down conditions under which apprentices may be employed.

The Divorce (Amendment) Ordinance (No. 9 of 1961) makes provision for the appointment of a person to exercise within the Protectorate the functions performed in respect of matrimonial causes and matters in England by the Queen's Proctor.

The Children and Young Persons (Amendment) Ordinance (No. 13 of 1961) raises the age of "children" as far as the law is concerned from twelve to fourteen years and the age of "young persons" from sixteen to eighteen years. It makes provision for the award of corporal punishment by juvenile courts in respect of male children and young persons. It avoids the use of the words "conviction" and "sentence" in respect of criminal proceedings against children and young persons under the Ordinance and substitutes the more suitable wording "found guilty" and "make an order".

The Crocodiles (Amendment) Ordinance (No. 14 of 1961) requires all hunters, including Africans, to take out licences for commercial hunting or trading in crocodiles. Previously Africans were exempt from this requirement.

The Departmental Offences (Repeal) Ordinance (No. 18 of 1961) repeals an Ordinance enacted in 1912 which conferred on Heads of Government Departments powers to fine subordinate officers for

offences contrary to discipline and good conduct of the Public Service. The provisions of this Ordinance have now become anachronistic due to the existence of other disciplinary powers.

The District Messengers Ordinance (No. 20 of 1961) provides general statutory authority for the employment and regulation of the functions of District Messengers employed at Administrative Stations throughout the Protectorate, including provision for general terms and conditions of service, legal powers and duties including powers of arrest, and the regulation of discipline. The sections of this Ordinance which provide for the regulation of discipline replace the repealed Departmental Offences Ordinance.

The Non-African Poll Tax (Amendment) Ordinance (No. 24 of 1961) increases the annual tax payable to £8 and reduces the penalty for non-payment to fifty per centum of the total tax due.

Amongst the first legislation passed by the newly constituted Legislative Council was the Local Government (District Councils) (Amendment) Ordinance (No. 30 of 1961). The main purpose of this Ordinance is to transfer to the Minister of Natural Resources and Local Government some of the powers in the principal Ordinance at present exercised by the Governor and the Governor in Council, including the power to approve By-laws and standing orders; the power to approve the appointment and removal of officers of Councils and to fix the salaries and terms of service applicable to them and other employees; and the power to approve estimates of revenue and expenditure.

The Ordinance also transfers from the Governor to the Governor in Council the power to prescribe voting qualifications and removes from the principal Ordinance the special provisions relating to race.

The Ordinance provides for the appointment of a President of a Council and for the election of a Chairman, the result being that the District Commissioner will no longer automatically be the chairman. A Council is empowered to levy an annual rate in the form of a fixed sum and, in addition, it may levy a rate in any specified area as a contribution towards the cost of any permanent works to be constructed there by the Council for the benefit of the inhabitants of that area.

Any employees of the Council who handle funds will have a legal duty imposed upon them to account for those funds and for any Council property entrusted to their care.

The Ordinance also provides that the term of office of all Councilors who held office on 31st December, 1961, and who are in office on 30th June, 1962, shall cease on that date. This will facilitate the reconstitution of Councils on 1st July, 1962.

Two hundred and eighteen Government Notices containing subsidiary legislation were published in 1961. Supplements continued to be published under the Periodical Revision of the Laws Ordinance, 1957, bringing up to date the Revised Laws of Nyasaland, 1957.

Chapter 9

Justice and Police

J U S T I C E

THE Courts for the administration of justice in the Protectorate are the High Court, consisting of a Chief Justice and two Puisne Judges, with jurisdiction over all persons and all matters in the Protectorate, and Courts subordinate thereto. The constitution, duties and functions of African courts are explained later in this Chapter.

There are now five grades of Subordinate Courts with varying jurisdictions. The Subordinate Court with the highest jurisdiction is the Resident Magistrate's Court, which is presided over by Resident Magistrates who are qualified lawyers. The establishment of Resident Magistrates has increased from two in 1946 to eleven in 1961, of whom one is a Senior Resident Magistrate, stationed at Blantyre. During 1961 Resident Magistrates were stationed at Limbe, Lilongwe, Cholo, Zomba and Mzimba and one was provided for civil work in the Blantyre/Limbe area. Except in the highly populated areas of Blantyre and Limbe, the Resident Magistrates travel about the country and hold Court in every place where a District Commissioner is stationed, and in some places where there is an Assistant District Commissioner. Provincial Commissioners are First Class Magistrates, but with the growth in the number of Resident Magistrates it is now seldom that they are called upon to exercise their jurisdiction. Second, Third and Fourth Class Courts are presided over by the District Commissioners and Assistant District Commissioners in each district.

The Chief Justice has power, with the approval of the Governor, to order that any case or class of case shall be triable only by the High Court, and under this provision offences such as rape, armed robbery and certain other serious offences are tried only by the High Court. The term of imprisonment which Resident Magistrates can pass without confirmation by the High Court is two years, and the powers of punishment of Second Class Subordinate Courts are limited to a maximum of five years' imprisonment. Very wide supervisory and revisionary powers over Subordinate Courts are possessed by the High Court.

On the criminal side the sentences of imprisonment which may be imposed by a Court of the Third Class are limited to six months, and those of the Fourth Class to one month.

In civil matters the Resident Magistrate's Court has jurisdiction in all matters in which the amount or value in dispute does not exceed £200. Courts of the Second Class have similar jurisdiction where the amount or value in dispute does not exceed £100, and Courts of the Third and Fourth Class have similar jurisdiction to a maximum of £25.

Under the Nyasaland Order in Council, 1902, in all cases, civil and criminal, to which Africans are parties, every court is guided by native law so far as it is applicable and not repugnant to justice and morality or inconsistent with any Order in Council or Ordinance, or any regulation or rule made under any Order in Council or Ordinance.

Appeals from subordinate courts in civil and criminal matters lie to the High Court, and from the High Court to the Federal Supreme Court. Appeals in criminal matters to the High Court may be on matters of fact as well as matters of law.

Periodical criminal sessions are held by the High Court in Blantyre, and the High Court also proceeds on circuit to the Northern and Central Provinces three or four times a year. In addition the Chief Justice and the Puisne Judges from time to time visit and inspect the Central and District prisons in the Protectorate under section 33 of the Federal Prisons Act, 1953.

The number of civil proceedings heard in the High Court during 1961 was 337 compared with 392 in 1960. The majority of these represented civil actions and applications for probate or letters of administration. Six were petitions for divorce or separation and 21 were petitions in bankruptcy.

One hundred and twelve criminal cases were heard during 1961 by the High Court compared with 114 in 1960. Of these, 62 concerned murder, 29 manslaughter, 9 defilement of a girl under 13 years of age, 2 rape, 2 indecent assault, 2 robbery, 1 careless driving and 1 abduction of a girl under 16 years of age. Of the 145 persons involved, 5 were acquitted, 96 were convicted either of the offences with which they were charged or of lesser offences and a *nolle prosequi* was entered in respect of each of the remaining 11.

Five civil appeals were entered: of these 1 was dismissed, 1 was allowed and 3 were pending.

Three hundred and forty-two criminal appeals involving 437 persons were heard: of these, 46 were allowed, 52 were allowed with a variation or reduction of sentence, 15 were allowed with an order for retrial, 201 were dismissed, 13 were dismissed and the sentences were substituted or increased, 1 against conviction was quashed and sentence set aside and 14 were withdrawn. This compares with 240 criminal appeals involving 314 persons heard in 1960.

In the Subordinate Courts a total of 4,941 civil cases was heard during the year, compared with 3,980 in 1960. The great majority was heard in the urban areas of Blantyre, Limbe, Zomba and Lilongwe. In addition 29,253 persons were tried by the Subordinate Courts for criminal offences in 1961, compared with 27,135 in 1960. The offences are tabled below, together with comparative figures for the three previous years.

Two hundred and thirty-four juvenile cases came before the courts during 1961 compared with 163 in 1960.

The following table sets out the outcome of the 29,253 cases tried in Subordinate Courts:

A. Cases not subject to confirmation or revision by the High Court:

(i) Acquitted, charge withdrawn or dismissed	..	..	..	5,281
(ii) Fine, in default imprisonment, fine paid	..	..	..	7,919
(iii) Fine, in default imprisonment, fine not paid	..	..	..	9,339
(iv) Imprisonment without option of fine	..	..	..	4,628
(v) Imprisonment with whipping	..	..	..	7
(vi) Whipping alone	..	..	..	5
(vii) Bound over	..	..	..	539
(viii) Discharge under section 39 of Penal Code	..	..	..	531
(ix) Sentence postponed—African Tax Ordinance, Cap. 159	..	..	..	37
(x) Imprisonment and compensation	..	..	..	38
(xi) Fine and compensation	..	..	..	71
(xii) Compensation alone	..	..	..	25
(xiii) Fine and bound over	..	..	..	18
(xiv) Imprisonment and fine	..	..	..	51
(xv) Whipping, and fine, or compensation	..	..	..	—
(xvi) Quashed by High Court	..	..	..	42
(xvii) Found insane	..	..	..	16

B. Cases confirmed by the High Court:

(i) Fine, in default imprisonment, fine paid	..	..	..	12
(ii) Fine, in default imprisonment, fine not paid	..	..	..	61
(iii) Imprisonment without option of fine	..	..	..	498
(iv) Imprisonment with whipping	..	..	..	8
(v) Fine and compensation	..	..	..	—
(vi) Whipping alone	..	..	..	—
(vii) Imprisonment and compensation	..	..	..	6
(viii) Imprisonment and fine	..	..	..	10

C. Cases modified by the High Court:

(i) Fine, in default imprisonment	..	..	..	20
(ii) Imprisonment without option of fine	..	..	..	66
(iii) Imprisonment with whipping	..	..	..	—
(iv) Imprisonment and compensation	..	..	..	1
(v) Fine and compensation	..	..	..	2
(vi) Whipping alone	..	..	..	—
(vii) Imprisonment and fine	..	..	..	2
(viii) Quashed	..	..	..	20

TOTAL .. 29,253

NUMBER OF PERSONS TRIED IN THE SUBORDINATE COURTS IN THE YEAR 1961

	1958	1959	1960	1961	<i>Increase from previous year</i>	<i>Decrease from previous year</i>
Attempted murder and suicide ..	11	2	35	38	3	—
Unlawful wounding	153	212	263	349	86	—
Rape ..	3	—	4	27	23	—
Other sexual offences	38	32	20	72	52	—
Assault occasioning actual bodily harm	204	225	284	312	28	—
Common assault ..	110	153	173	254	81	—
Simple larceny ..	1,156	1,169	1,326	1,192	—	134
Burglarly, house- breaking, etc. ..	805	939	857	1,301	444	—
Larceny by servants	539	415	352	364	12	—
Receiving stolen goods ..	89	83	78	99	21	—
False pretences ..	138	117	143	113	—	30
Arson ..	102	174	144	159	15	—
Forgery ..	175	162	162	89	—	73
Other offences under Penal Code ..	720	2,647	1,347	2,084	737	—
Leaving Protectorate without pass ..	21	47	21	21	—	—
Offences against African Employ- ment Ordinance ..	48	24	24	8	—	16
African Tax Laws ..	6,580	11,021	13,776	14,071	295	—
Game Laws ..	37	57	21	123	102	—
Forest Laws ..	36	158	72	143	71	—
Firearms Laws ..	300	108	195	147	—	48
Public Health Laws	93	38	11	59	48	—
Intoxicating liquor	541	599	314	380	66	—
Township Laws ..	147	328	284	229	—	55
Epidemic and conta- gious diseases ..	1	—	2	28	26	—
Motor traffic ..	2,849	2,733	4,915	5,156	241	—
Diseases of cattle ..	17	17	80	80	—	—
Plants diseases ..	13	13	33	15	—	18
Witchcraft ..	39	11	22	25	3	—
Public roads ..	410	416	594	457	—	137
Sanitary Boards ..	2	4	1	6	5	—
Other Protectorate Legislation ..	609	1,208	1,457	1,239	—	218
Offences against African Law and Custom ..	—	—	10	74	64	—
Offences against Federal Legislation	21	93	115	539	424	—
TOTALS ..	16,007	23,205	27,135	29,253	2,847	729

African Courts

The African Courts Ordinance, Cap. 75, provides for the setting up of African courts. The courts are constituted in accordance with the native law or custom of the area in which they have jurisdiction, though the Provincial Commissioner may, with the approval of the Governor, prescribe the constitution of any African court or the order of precedence among the members thereof, or the powers and duties of any persons acting as assessors to any court in his Province. In accordance with custom no Chief sits alone to hear cases; he is aided by assessors who either sit by hereditary right or are selected on account of their special wisdom or aptitude. The composition of the courts is laid down in the court warrants. The courts are financed by the local authority for the area concerned and court assessors receive a fixed salary.

African courts have been established throughout the Protectorate and the practice and procedure of these courts is regulated in accordance with native law and custom, subject to any rules which may be made by the Governor. Warrants defining the jurisdiction and powers of the courts are issued by Provincial Commissioners.

In general the jurisdiction of African courts is limited to "cases and matters in which all the parties are Africans and the defendant was, at the time when the cause of the action arose, resident or being within the jurisdiction of the court". The purpose of the courts is to administer a justice which is understood and appreciated by Africans and is as far as possible in accordance with accepted African customs. They have no jurisdiction in cases in connection with the succession to chieftainship or headmanship or in cases involving land.

African courts may exercise criminal jurisdiction to the extent set out in their warrants and subject to the provisions of the Ordinance. Such jurisdiction extends to the hearing, trial and determination of all criminal charges and matters in which the complainant and the accused are Africans and the defendant is accused of having wholly or in part, within the jurisdiction of the court, committed or been accessory to the committing of an offence. African courts have no jurisdiction to try offences in consequence of which death is alleged to have occurred, or which are punishable under any law with death or imprisonment for life. Except where both parties are of the same religion and the claim is one for dowry only, they may not try cases in connection with marriage other than marriage contracted under or in accordance with Mahommedan or native law or custom. They are empowered to administer certain provisions of the statutory law by order of the Governor under section 13 of the African Courts Ordinance and the provisions of the Natural Resources Ordinance, Cap. 120, and rules made thereunder.

African courts have and may exercise civil jurisdiction to the extent set out in their warrants and subject to the provisions of the African Courts Ordinance. Civil proceedings relating to immovable property must be taken in the African court within the area of whose jurisdiction the property is situated.

The powers of each court are set out in the warrant establishing it. Courts are divided into three classes as follows:

<i>Class A</i>	Fine not exceeding £25; Imprisonment not exceeding six months.
<i>Class B</i>	Fine not exceeding £10; Imprisonment not exceeding three months.
<i>Class C</i>	Fine not exceeding £5; Imprisonment not exceeding one month.

In cases of a criminal nature an African court may impose a fine, or may order imprisonment, or both fine and imprisonment. Orders for compensation may also be made.

Provincial and District Commissioners have in the first instance complete powers of review and revision over African courts' cases, and appeals against orders or decisions of an African court go either to a District African Appeal Court, where there is one, or direct to the District Commissioners and thereafter to the Provincial Commissioners. Appeals from African courts lie ultimately to the High Court.

The African urban courts of Blantyre/Limbe, Zomba and Lilongwe continued to function throughout the year. Each court has a panel of members of whom three are chosen for each sitting. These urban courts deal with petty cases in the townships and also with matters involving African customary law.

A revised memorandum on African courts was published in 1952 and a Chinyanja version of the memorandum, which is designed to assist Administrative Officers and others whose work is connected with African courts, was completed and published in 1954.

CASES HEARD BY AFRICAN COURTS DURING 1961

	<i>Provinces</i>			<i>Total</i>
	<i>Southern</i>	<i>Central</i>	<i>Northern</i>	
Total number of cases (civil and criminal) ..	37,248	19,760	10,964	67,972
Number of persons convicted (or in civil cases dealt with) under the following:				
(a) Natural Resources offences	677	713	67	1,457
(b) N.A. Rules and Orders and District Council By-laws other than (a) and (c) ..	5,205	3,625	1,973	10,803
(c) African Tax and Local Rates	3,423	171	131	3,725
(d) Protectorate Laws other than (a) and (c)	15,199	6,649	1,707	23,555
(e) African Laws and Customs	16,168	9,598	7,974	18,740
Punishments Ordered				
(a) Imprisonment only	1,438	91	82	1,611
(b) Fine only	19,415	7,792	3,203	30,410
(c) Compensation only	3,771	1,665	2,285	7,721
(d) Fine and compensation	9,929	10,877	2,860	23,666
(e) Imprisonment and fine or compensation	1,160	41	339	1,540

POLICE

The Nyasaland Police Force is constituted by the Police Ordinance, Cap. 64, and is responsible for the maintenance of law and order throughout the Protectorate. There are no regional or Native Authority Police forces.

The authorized establishment of the Force was increased during the year by 8 Gazetted Officers and 66 other ranks. The establishment of civilian staff was decreased by two. In the course of the year 5 Gazetted Officers and 79 Inspectors were appointed from outside the Force. Of these, 2 Gazetted Officers and 22 Inspectors were appointed on secondment from British police forces. Eighteen posts of Assistant Superintendent and three posts of Inspector were filled by promotions from within the Force. Four hundred and ninety-three constables were recruited—382 for general duties, 45 for the Traffic and Transport Branch, 23 Signallers and 43 others for various specialist duties. Three hundred and fifty-three constables completed the full six months recruits' course at the Police Training School.

The establishment and strength position at the end of 1961 was as follows:

			<i>Establishment</i>	<i>Strength</i>
Gazetted Officers	..	..	98	88*
Inspectorate	..	..	261	260†
Other Ranks	..	..	2,743	2,759
			<hr/>	<hr/>
			3,102	3,107
Civilian Staff	..	..	116	114
			<hr/>	<hr/>
TOTAL	..	..	<u>3,218</u>	<u>3,221</u>

* Includes one Civilian and one British Police secondment.

† Includes one British secondment on leave pending termination of appointment.

During the year the emphasis was on local training. Sixty-three constables and 45 First Sergeants attended promotion courses. Four hundred and forty-four N.C.O.s and Constables attended specialist courses—either introductory or advanced. Three hundred and twenty-seven N.C.O.s and Constables of all branches underwent refresher courses. Gazetted Officers and Inspectors attended courses of instruction in Nyasaland, Kenya and Britain. Two Sub-Inspectors attended the Non-Gazetted Police Officers' Course at Hendon.

The Force is organized in three territorial Police Divisions corresponding in areas to the three Administrative Provinces of the Protectorate. Each Division is commanded by an Assistant Commissioner of Police. Police Headquarters at Zomba comprises separate branches for Administration, Criminal Investigation, Radio Communications, Transport and Traffic, Operations and Training, Finance, and Special Branch.

There are twenty-four police stations, nine sub-stations and twenty-one posts in the Protectorate.

Recruiting for the Police Reserve, the legislation for which has been passed by Legislative Council in December, 1960, commenced in January. The establishment of the Police Reserve is 300 men and

administrative arrangements have been made for the formation of units with varying strengths throughout the territory. The strength of the Reserve at the end of the year was 113.

The conditions of service of Special Constables were revised in January. With an establishment of 500, the strength of the Special Constabulary stood at 239 on 31st December.

Fourteen fixed V.H.F. radio stations were installed and five H.F. stations. The Force network now comprises 94 fixed stations and 42 mobile. Twenty-six of the mobile sets are installed in Land-Rovers of the Police Mobile Force. Nine further stations remain to be installed to complete the programme, which formed part of the development scheme. Of these, three are in the process of being installed, and work will commence on the remainder as the buildings are completed. During the year small diesel electric generators were installed to replace worn-out petrol charging units.

Two courses were held to train African constables as radio operators and in primary maintenance; 16 of these qualified. At the end of the year 27 potential signallers were under instruction. Three refresher courses of three months duration were held for signallers returning from vacation leave.

Two hundred and fifty-eight thousand, two hundred and twenty radiograms were handled by all networks during 1961, an increase in traffic of 48.5 per cent. compared with the previous year.

Motor traffic accidents showed an increase of 3.8 per cent. on the 1960 figure. Three fewer persons were killed than in 1960 and ten fewer than in 1959. The number of motor vehicles licensed increased from 14,723 in 1960 to 16,930 in 1961. The following table shows the number of motor traffic accidents and casualties for the period 1958/61:

	1958	1959	1960	1961
Number of accidents	1,826	1,898	2,195	2,278
Number of persons killed	92	118	111	108
Number of persons injured	841	853	920	1,130

At the end of the year the Police transport fleet consisted of 184 vehicles, an overall increase of 27 over the 1960 figure. In addition there were 29 motor-cycles. Twenty-two junior ranks were trained and qualified as Force motor-cyclists.

The Headquarters of the Criminal Investigation Division comprises the Criminal Records Office, the Fingerprint Section and the Central Firearms Registry. There were 70,590 sets of fingerprints filed in the Fingerprint Bureau, which forms part of the Criminal Records Office, at the end of the year. During the year 10,851 sets of fingerprints were received in the Bureau for search. One thousand, eight hundred and twenty-five were identified as belonging to persons with criminal records. Five thousand, four hundred and thirty proved to be first offenders, an increase of 2,622 on the 1960 figure. Nine hundred and twenty-seven sets of prints are recorded in the single print collection.

Particulars of 9,000 registered firearms are held in the Central Firearms Registry and 585 new firearms were registered during the year. Two hundred and sixty-one certificates were issued for the importation of firearms and ammunition, including commercial explosives.

Police handled a total of 53,738 offences during the year. Penal Code cases showed an increase of 8.2 per cent. over the 1960 figure and statutory cases increased by 27.1 per cent. The overall increase of 8,751 cases was 19.5 per cent. over the 1960 figure.

Comparative figures for cases reported in recent years are shown in the following table:

	1957	1958	1959	1960	1961
Murder and manslaughter ..	85	86	110	137	146
All classes of breaking ..	2,070	2,864	3,121	3,316	3,662
Theft (including robbery, false pretences and receiving stolen property) ..	4,519	5,925	6,010	7,142	7,901
Arson ..	481	509	641	747	732
Other offences: Penal Code ..	4,836	5,389	7,161	6,861	7,263
Statutory Offences ..	17,361	16,821	20,054	26,784	34,034
TOTAL ..	29,352	31,594	37,097	44,987	53,738

Satisfactory progress was made with the Police building programme. The following buildings were completed in the course of the year:

New police stations ..	6
Extensions to existing police stations ..	11
Extensions to existing police posts ..	1
Conversions of existing posts to sub-stations ..	3
New police posts ..	6
New canteens ..	6
New quarters for senior ranks ..	55
New quarters for junior ranks ..	511

A new Divisional Headquarters at Blantyre is nearing completion and it is anticipated that the programme will be completed by the end of 1962.

The recurrent cost of the Force increased only slightly, the comparative figures for all Force expenditure for the past three years being:

	<i>Estimate</i> 1959/60 £	<i>Estimate</i> 1960/61 £	<i>Estimate</i> 1961/62 £
Personal Emoluments ..	519,224	728,487	738,967
Other Charges ..	130,222	225,429	225,387
Total Recurrent ..	649,446	953,916	964,354
Special Expenditure ..	14,139	30,483	35,598
Development Expenditure ..	76,451	112,516	42,992*
TOTAL ..	£740,036	£1,096,915	£1,042,944

* Directly controlled by Police. The total estimated figure for Police Development in 1961/62 is £621,245.

The Police Band, which is under the command of an African Bandmaster who was promoted to the rank of Assistant Superintendent during the year, was maintained at full establishment and continued to give a high standard of performance.

Chapter 10

Public Utilities and Public Works

PUBLIC UTILITIES

PUBLIC utility services in Nyasaland include electricity and water undertakings in the townships of Blantyre/Limbe, Zomba and Lilongwe, and at a number of district headquarters. A waterborne sewerage system and sewage disposal works serves the area controlled by the Soche Authority and in addition accepts sewage from the Queen Elizabeth Hospital in Blantyre.

Electricity is a Federal responsibility and the principal electricity installations are owned and operated by the Nyasaland Electricity Supply Commission, which was established under Federal legislation on 1st February, 1957.

All public water supplies in Nyasaland are Government owned, except for that for Lilongwe and that provided, principally for the Blantyre/Limbe Township, by the Mudi River Water Board. Village hand-operated boreholes are supervised by the Water Development Department, but the Government owned water supplies are administered by the Ministry of Works and Transport.

WATER AND SEWERAGE

The Ministry of Works and Transport is represented, and advises the Government, on any new proposals submitted by the statutory water boards. The Water Branch of the Ministry is responsible for the design and supervision of construction of reticulated water supplies and sewerage schemes elsewhere in the territory. Consultants are commissioned for investigation and design, and contractors are employed on the construction of specific schemes which are in excess of Branch capacity. During the financial year 1960/61, £76,200 were expended on the development of water supplies and £2,280 on sewerage works.

Construction by contract of the Mudi River Water Board's Walker's Ferry project continued during the year. The scheme, substantial completion of which is anticipated in 1962, will provide for the additional water requirements of the Blantyre/Limbe area by pumping from the Shire River, at an estimated cost of £2,400,000.

Consultants were engaged during the year in the preparation of detailed plans and contract documents for extensions to the Lilongwe water supply installations, and for sewerage and sewage disposal works to serve portions of the Blantyre/Limbe and Zomba Townships. Reports were received from consultants on the provision of sewerage for

portions of the Lilongwe Township, and of additional water storage on Zomba Plateau, to meet increased requirements for both water supply and the generation of electricity.

Extensions to water supply installations were completed during the year at Bvumbwe, Dedza, Dowa, Mlanje and Mzuzu, and were in progress at Chikwawa, Cholo, Nkata Bay and Zomba. New schemes were completed at Balaka and Masambanjati, and were in progress at Fort Hill, Karonga, Kochira, Mponela and a number of smaller stations and institutions. Investigations and designs were carried out for water supply schemes at Chiradzulu, Mbawa, Mwanza and Salima.

PUBLIC AND GOVERNMENT BUILDINGS

The Buildings Department of the Ministry of Works and Transport undertook the design, construction and maintenance of a large number of Nyasaland Government buildings during the year and also continued to act as agents for the Federal Government for the construction and maintenance of all its buildings in Nyasaland. Where the Federal Government's design commitments exceeded that Government's capacity, the Buildings Department assisted with the production of drawings and contract documents.

With the change to a ministerial form of Government in Nyasaland during the year, the Buildings Branch became an independent department within the Ministry of Works and Transport; on achieving departmental status the organization was sub-divided into three branches responsible to the Director of Buildings. The Chief Architect's Branch became responsible primarily for design and the preparation of contract documents. The Chief Quantity Surveyor's Branch undertook the preparation of bills of quantity, building estimates and contract payments. The newly created Building Superintendent's Branch was charged with the responsibility for the supervision of development projects in both the contract and direct labour works programmes, and also became responsible for the maintenance of all Nyasaland and Federal Government buildings.

The change in Government organization placed a heavy burden on the department, as much reorganization of office space was necessary to accommodate the newly formed Ministries, and also the demand for additional housing in Zomba became a matter of urgency. These works were given priority in the building programme and the majority of the demands were met during the second half of the year.

The services of consulting architects, quantity surveyors and structural, electrical and mechanical engineers were retained during the year to carry out specific schemes beyond the capacity of the department or to assist on projects initiated by the departmental organization.

A professional valuer was commissioned to prepare a new Buildings Register, as the documentation of Government buildings in the territory is obsolete and incomplete.

During the year 27 contracts were let with a total value of £988,827.

Major building works completed during 1961 on behalf of the Nyasaland Government included the Girls' Secondary School at Lilongwe; new District Headquarters at Nkata Bay, sub-district Headquarters at Balaka, Kasupe and Palombe, and a District Council Headquarters at Kasupe; new police stations or extensions to existing stations with institutional housing at Nkata Bay, Mzimba, Mponela, Namitete, Rumpi, Salima, Chileka, Sharpe Vale, Fort Manning, Fort Johnston, Palombe, Monkey Bay, Balaka, Kasupe, Soche, Chikwawa, Mwanza, Chiromo and Ngabu; a rest house for Members of the Legislative Council in Zomba, and the following housing units.

Pool Housing:

14 senior staff houses

27 junior staff houses

Institutional Housing:

66 senior staff houses

283 junior staff houses.

Works in progress for the Nyasaland Government, but uncompleted at the end of 1961, included new police stations or extensions to existing stations with institutional housing at Bvumbwe, Karonga, Fort Hill, Bangwe, Port Herald, Deep Bay, Kaporo, Chinteché and Kota Kota; new District Headquarters at Kota Kota, Salima, Rumpi and Karonga, and a sub-district Headquarters at Fort Hill; a new Police Headquarters for the Southern Division, Blantyre; a 'Travellers' Rest House at Limbe; a new Headquarters building for the Provincial Administration at Blantyre, and a new office block forming the first stage of the rebuilding of the Secretariat in Zomba.

Major building works completed for the Federal Government included the Holding and Remand Prison at Blantyre; extensions to Chilwa Reformatory; Customs Post and institutional housing at Namizana; Mzimba Meteorological Office; Stage III of the extensions to Cobbe Barracks, Zomba; a Rural Hospital Stage IA at Ngabu, and a Rural Hospital Stage I at Sorgin; a new X-ray Department at the Lilongwe African Hospital; extensions to the Mlanje Hospital and the Federal Information Offices at Blantyre; an assembly hall at St. Andrew's Primary School, Blantyre; new Asian schools at Chiromo, Mlanje, Songani and Luchenza; extensions to Glenae European School at Cholo, and extensions to Asian schools at Dedza and Lilongwe. Stage III of the Asian and Coloured Secondary School at Chichiri was completed, as also were various junior and senior staff housing units throughout the Protectorate.

Works in progress for the Federal Government but uncompleted at the end of the year included Rural Hospitals Stage IA at Fort Hill, Mponela and Kabadula, and Rural Hospital Stage I at Nsabwe; Lilongwe Medium Security Prison, and the Holding and Remand Prison

at Mzuzu; Kibwe Customs Post with institutional housing; extensions to the Cholo and Mzimba hospitals; a Ministry of Posts H.F. station at Mzuzu; Post Offices at Visanza and Fort Hill; a Boys' Hostel at the Chichiri Asian and Coloured Secondary Schools, and various junior and senior staff quarters.

WATER DEVELOPMENT

The Water Development Department is responsible for the study of the surface and underground water resources of the Protectorate, and for advising on water licence matters, and on dam construction and other hydraulic engineering works. The Department constructs and maintains boreholes for rural water supplies, and in 1961 formed a small works unit for constructing other minor water development schemes for rural areas, such as irrigation schemes and fish-farming schemes.

The Department is administered by a Director who is responsible to the Minister of Natural Resources and Local Government. The establishment of the Department includes 33 Senior Branch posts, one of which is filled by the secondment of a Geologist from the Geological Survey Department. Due to recruiting difficulties, the post of Senior Geologist introduced in July remained unfilled, and two Water Development Engineer posts, one Driller post, and one Hydrological Assistant post were vacant for most of the year. In-service training of local Junior Branch staff to fit them for Senior Branch posts, which was formerly confined to trainee Hydrological Assistants, was extended during the year to the posts of Draughtsman and Driller.

Collection of stream flow and suspended sediment data continued throughout the Protectorate at some 141 stations, but there was no extension of the Hydrological Survey to new areas.

Research on the effect of afforestation on run-off from mountain catchments was continued on Zomba Mountain and on the Chambe Plateau of Mlanje Mountain, and research on the methods of measurement of evaporation also continued. Evaporation research directed towards assessing the potential evapo-transpiration rates for the whole Protectorate was initiated.

The borehole drilling section which undertakes drilling on African trust land, for Government Departments, and, where drilling contractors are unable to operate, for private interests, drilled 107 boreholes during the year to give a total footage drilled of 12,993 feet. Drilling success was 89 per cent. and the average test yield for productive boreholes was 660 gallons per hour. Five engine-driven drilling-rigs and one experimental hand-powered drilling-rig were in operation for most of the year, and a sixth engine-driven rig was operated for a short period during the year.

The output of boreholes was rather less than usual; this was attributable to the non-operation of one rig for most of the year due to difficulty in recruiting a driller and to a shorter dry season than usual.

The hand-rig experiment was designed to find out whether sufficient volunteer labour could be obtained in the villages to make operation of the rig worthwhile. A limited success was achieved in completing seven shallow boreholes having an average depth of 46 feet, in a working period of about ten months.

Geophysical surveys to locate underground water which were undertaken for the public, and for outstation and rural water supplies, numbered 163.

Extensive use was made of the Department's advisory service on hydrological and hydraulic engineering matters. Hydrological information was supplied to consultants engaged on the hydro-electric proposals for Nkula Falls on the Shire River, on water supply schemes for Zomba, Cholo, Lilongwe and Karonga, and on the Elephant Marsh reclamation scheme; to the water board of Blantyre and Limbe, and to the Ministry of Works and Transport for a variety of water supply schemes and proposals for new bridges. Investigations were made and reports prepared for irrigation schemes or water supply schemes for four Agricultural Department stations, one Veterinary Department station, three District Councils, three missions and one private estate. In three of the cases which were for Government Departments, detailed designs were produced. Designs for an earth dam and a weir were also produced for two private estates in connection with the Government scheme for subsidizing the cost of building water-conserving structures.

The Department built one small water supply scheme in the Blantyre District rural area, and constructed the first stage of an irrigation scheme for an Agricultural Department station. The irrigation scheme included an earth dam and a pumping station. The dam was built by contract and the remainder of the work by directly-employed labour.

Eighteen applications for new water licences and six cases of renewals of water licences were dealt with during the year.

Chapter 11

Communications

SHIPPING

NYASALAND is served by the port of Beira in Portuguese East Africa, through which the majority of its imports and exports must pass. Clearance of goods through the port proceeded smoothly with very little congestion. An estimated 1,472,584 tons of cargo were landed and 1,816,986 tons shipped during 1961, making a total of cargo for all destinations handled during the year of 3,289,570 short tons, compared with a total of 3,209,317 short tons in 1960.

RAILWAYS

Communication with the sea at Beira (and thence with Southern Rhodesia and the Union of South Africa) is effected by the 3 foot 6 inch gauge line, operated jointly by the Nyasaland Railways Limited, the Central Africa Railway Co. Ltd., and the Trans-Zambesia Railway Co. Ltd. Beginning from the northern end, the companies own 273 miles, 43 miles, and 181 miles respectively, while the remaining 18 miles from Dondo Junction to Beira, over which the companies have running rights, belong to the Portuguese Government (C.M.F.) (B.).

The line passes over the Lower Zambesi Bridge after leaving Nyasaland; this bridge, with a length of 12,064 feet, is the longest single-line bridge in the world. The principal station in Nyasaland is at Limbe, but the Northern Extension to the line continues to the railhead at Salima. At Chipoka, 17 miles south of Salima, trains connect with the Nyasaland Railways passenger and cargo service on Lake Nyasa.

The combined rolling stock of the three companies consists of 53 steam locomotives, 45 passenger coaches, 760 goods wagons, 29 fuel tank cars, 2 steam rail-cars and 2 diesel rail-cars. The diesel rail-cars, introduced in 1955, cut travelling time from Limbe to Beira by 7 hours and from Limbe to Salima by 5½ hours.

The following figures show passengers carried and goods hauled by the associated companies in each of the years from 1954.

PASSENGER AND GOODS TRAFFIC 1954-61

(Including N.R., N.E., C.A.R., T.Z.R. and Lake Service)

Year	Total passen- gers	Tonnage hauled (short tons)					
		Tobacco	Cotton	Tea	Salt	General goods	Total tonnage
1954	345,408	29,893	7,539	9,204	7,268	523,583	577,487
1955	380,640	23,439	6,857	9,753	3,661	623,367	667,177
1956	341,074	30,939	4,649	11,340	4,096	673,212	724,236
1957	462,438	29,638	13,610	10,262	5,293	972,278	1,031,081
1958	550,424	32,833	11,074	12,111	3,651	942,211	1,001,080
1959	558,297	31,533	16,250	12,798	3,182	1,081,049	1,144,812
1960	575,423	28,958	26,028	13,131	2,779	1,180,531	1,251,427
1961*	508,994	19,018	16,417	14,817	2,346	1,068,400	1,120,998

*Figures for 1961 are for 10 months January to October, inclusive, only.

ROADS

Main inter-territorial roads in Nyasaland extend from Mwanza on the road from Salisbury at the Portuguese East Africa border, through Chileka, Blantyre, Limbe, Zomba, Liwonde, Dedza, Lilongwe and Mzimba to Tunduma in Tanganyika; from the Portuguese East Africa border through Mlanje and Cholo to Limbe; from Namwera through Fort Johnston to Liwonde, and from the Northern Rhodesia border at Fort Manning through Lilongwe to Salima.

Other main and secondary roads provide alternative routes between these centres and connect the inter-territorial road system with all District headquarters, the main commercial and crop extraction centres, and the Nyasaland Railway system.

Financial and executive responsibility for the design, construction, improvement and maintenance of public roads within the territory is apportioned as follows:

Category	Mileage	Finance	Execution
1. Inter-territorial roads	1,012	Federal Govt.	Ministry of Works and Transport
2. Roads within Townships	48	Town Councils	Town Councils
3. Other main and secondary roads ..	2,030	Nyasaland Govt.	Ministry of Works and Transport
4. District roads ..	3,029	Nyasaland Govt.	P. & D.A. and other Departments
5. Other minor roads ..	—	District Councils or Native Authorities	District Councils or Native Authorities

During the year the Public Works Department was incorporated in the new Ministry of Works and Transport and was reorganized on a functional basis which resulted, *inter alia*, in the direct control of all roads works by the Chief Roads Engineer of the Ministry. The Roads Branch is directly responsible for the execution of all works required under categories 1 and 3 above and for supplying technical advice, and in some cases other services in connection with the remaining categories.

Design and construction of new works and major improvements is executed departmentally up to the capacity of Roads Branch, the balance being absorbed by the use of consultants and public works contractors.

During the year three departmental road development units were operating in the Protectorate reconstructing roads to gravel standard. One unit was engaged on the reconstruction to class 1 gravel standard of 18 miles of the Limbe/Midima road on the direct route between Limbe and Mlanje, and the work was nearing completion at the end of 1961. The second unit was engaged on the reconstruction to class 4 gravel standard of the Chitala/Benga road from its junction with the Lilongwe/Salima road and had completed 16 miles at the end of 1961. The third unit was engaged on the reconstruction to class 1 gravel standard of the Liwonde/Balaka road, and had completed 13 miles through very difficult country at the end of 1961.

Two small betterment units were also engaged on the construction of crop extraction roads in the Central and Northern Provinces. The first unit was working on the crop extraction road system between Fort Manning and Kasungu, and the second unit, having completed 20 miles of road from Jenda to Loudon in the Mzimba District, commenced work on a 14 mile length of road in mountainous conditions at Misuku. When completed, this road will provide access to the coffee-growing area of the Misuku Hills in the Karonga District.

Three bridge construction units were in operation during the year. The first unit was engaged on the construction of two bridges over the Lingadzi and Chirua Rivers on the Chitala/Benga road, the former being completed during the year. The second unit was engaged on the reconstruction of two bridges on the Zomba/Liwonde road damaged during heavy rains at the end of 1960, one being completed during the year. The third unit commenced work on a new permanent bridge to replace the existing timber bridge over the Limpasa River on the Mzuzu/Nkata Bay road.

The speed of execution of maintenance and minor improvement works increased during the year with the arrival of additional light tracked excavators, and a start was made on the periodical regravelling of gravel roads constructed during the last few years. The fleet of maintenance graders was also increased during the year with the arrival of new medium and light graders, and this fleet, together with tractor-drawn brush drags, allows an improved standard of surface maintenance of gravel and earth roads.

Consulting engineers commissioned by the Ministry completed designs for the realignment of the main north road between Balaka and Ncheu with a view to letting the work to contract early in 1962. They also carried to tender stage a project for the reconstruction of the inter-territorial road from Mwanza to the Portuguese East Africa border.

The Ministry staff prepared or completed designs for:

- (i) the reconstruction of the Limbe/Midima road extension towards Mlanje;
- (ii) three new bridges on the Liwonde/Balaka section of the main north road;
- (iii) replacement structures for two minor bridges on the Zomba/Liwonde road;
- (iv) the realignment to better geometric standards of portions of the Zomba/Limbe road.

The Ministry staff also surveyed and prepared preliminary designs for the realignment of the Lirangwe/Matope and the Balaka short cut sections of the direct Blantyre/Matope/Ncheu road and of the Zomba Mountain road.

Contractors were engaged on the following works during the year:

- (i) the Dedza/Linthipe road project, comprising 17 miles of class 1 gravel road with five pre-stressed bridges, which was completed during the year;
- (ii) the Cholo/Makwasa road project, comprising 14 miles of 10 ft. bitumen surface and the Nswadzi Bridge, which was also completed;
- (iii) the Chileka/Lirangwe road project, comprising 15 miles of 20 ft. bitumen and three pre-stressed bridges, which was substantially completed during the year;
- (iv) access roads to industrial sites in Blantyre.

The Municipality of Blantyre and Limbe and the Lilongwe Town Council, with financial assistance from the Nyasaland Government, continued with the development of the road systems in their areas using consulting engineers and contractors.

The training of African Plant Operators was continued in the Plant Operators Training School attached to one of the Road Development Units. 13 Operators were trained in 1961 and were subsequently employed on departmental projects.

During the year plans were finalized for the setting up early in 1962 of a Road Foremen Training School.

VEHICLES

The total number of motor vehicles and trailers at the end of 1961 was 16,930.

Types of vehicles:

<i>Private Motor Cars:</i>					1960	1961
12 h.p. and under	..	..	..	..	1,644	1,894
13 h.p. to 19 h.p.	..	..	..	..	2,794	3,440
20 h.p. and over	..	..	..	..	1,915	2,225
TOTAL					<u>6,353</u>	<u>7,559</u>

Commercial Vehicles

Carrying capacity 30 cwt. and under	..	..	..	..	2,897	3,307
Carrying capacity 31 cwt. to 60 cwt.	..	..	..	..	444	492
Carrying capacity over 60 cwt.	..	..	..	..	1,925	2,180
TOTAL					<u>5,266</u>	<u>5,979</u>

<i>Motor Cycles</i>	..	..	..	..	1,524	1,677
<i>Agricultural Tractors</i>	..	..	..	..	690	721
<i>Trailers</i>	..	..	..	..	888	994

The number of African-owned vehicles at the end of 1961 as compared with 1960 was:

Private motor cars	..	..	..	..	783	863
Commercial vehicles	..	..	..	..	1,221	1,322
Motor cycles	..	..	..	..	853	969
TOTAL					<u>2,857</u>	<u>3,154</u>

The principal passenger services were operated by the Nyasaland Transport Company under the terms of its exclusive licence.

The fleet consisted of 103 up-to-date buses, and 21 additional new vehicles were due for delivery by the end of the year.

Connections were maintained at Fort Jameson and Lundazi with Northern Rhodesia and at Nakonde with Northern Rhodesia and Tanganyika. Daily services were operated between Blantyre and Salisbury and connections maintained with Portuguese East Africa at Mwanza, Malosa, Ncheu and Chaponde.

On 1st July the tax on motor spirit was increased by 3d per gallon and a surcharge of from 30 per cent. to 50 per cent. was imposed on the licence fees for diesel-driven vehicles.

LAKE TRANSPORT

Internal traffic on Lake Nyasa is moved by the Nyasaland Railways Ltd., operating a fleet of 5 tugs, 14 barges each of 25–30 ton capacity, M.V. *Mpasa* of 200 ton cargo capacity and M.V. *Ilala II* which has a displacement of 620 tons, carries 100 tons of cargo and accommodates 11 first class, 28 third class and 220 fourth class passengers. The *Ilala* maintains a regular service round the Lake (which is 356 miles long and from 10 to 50 miles wide), the whole voyage taking 8 days. In

addition the Railways operate the 200 ton cargo vessel M.V. *Nkwazi*, a motor launch *Mcheni* and four towing barges which are owned by the Federal Government.

Wireless communications are installed at Railway Headquarters, Limbe, at Lake ports and on ships.

Navigation lights have been installed at essential points on the Lake.

In 1958 the Federal Government opened a port installation at Nkata Bay. This has a floating pontoon hammerhead type jetty to enable ships to come alongside, whatever the level of the Lake.

LAKE SERVICE
Passengers and Cargo 1955-61

<i>Year</i>						<i>Passengers</i>	<i>Cargo carried (short tons)</i>
1955	..	..	..	..	..	23,664	9,917
1956	..	..	..	..	..	32,948	12,527
1957	..	..	..	..	..	44,480	12,790
1958	..	..	..	..	..	46,645	16,088
1959	..	..	..	..	..	40,023	14,304
1960	..	..	..	..	..	53,732	16,595
1961*	..	..	..	..	..	28,435	14,783

*Figures for 1961 are for 10 months January-October, only.

The drop in the number of passengers carried during 1961 was due to the M.V. *Ilala* being out of service from February to the end of June, 1961.

AIR

Construction, improvement and maintenance of all aerodromes and landing grounds in Nyasaland are carried out by the Ministry of Works and Transport from funds provided by the Federal Government; the Federal Director of Civil Aviation is responsible for the control of air traffic and the provision of operational specifications.

The Central African Airways Corporation provides all the international air services and almost all the regional services of the territory. The principal airports in the Protectorate are at Blantyre (Chileka) and at Lilongwe. Other landing grounds capable of taking sizeable aircraft are at Salima, Mzuzu and Fort Hill, whilst smaller landing grounds capable of taking small aircraft are also maintained at Zomba, Monkey Bay, Mzimba, Karonga and Fort Johnston.

Central African Airways operates Viscount and Dakota aircraft to connect Blantyre with Salisbury, Lusaka, Johannesburg, Dar-es-Salaam and Nairobi. A daily service—Sundays excepted—is provided from Blantyre to Salisbury which connects with services to South Africa and England. There is a twice weekly return service through Blantyre from Salisbury to Nairobi via Dar-es-Salaam.

With Beaver aircraft Central African Airways covers 800 unduplicated route miles in Nyasaland, rendering a valuable service to the scattered communities in the north. Air services operate twice weekly through Mzimba, Mzuzu, Karonga and Fort Hill to Mbeya in Tanganyika, while Fort Johnston, Monkey Bay and Salima also have twice weekly services. Mzimba and Mzuzu are served four times weekly by Lilongwe, which has seven return Beaver and one return Dakota schedules a week, the latter connecting to Lusaka.

A new cheap-fare weekly “skybus” service was inaugurated on 1st February, 1960, between Blantyre and Salisbury. The service was operated by Dakota aircraft with high density seating for 40 passengers, and provision for carrying bicycles. No transport, booking or cabin facilities were offered and the cost of the Blantyre–Salisbury flight was only £4–10s–0d.

The new service proved so popular that from 1st October it was made twice weekly and a second new weekly service to Lilongwe, Fort Jameson, Lusaka and Kitwe was introduced.

The following figures indicate developments in the use of air services in recent years.

	<i>Blantyre</i>		<i>Lilongwe</i>	
	1953	1961	1953	1961
Aircraft movements	2,432	3,801	2,456	2,429
Passengers handled—In	5,318	40,386	14,034	18,074
Passengers handled—Out	4,971	45,107	16,566	21,612
Mail (in kilos)—In	41,712	64,096	8,038	12,201
Mail (in kilos)—Out	21,452	47,927	5,115	10,618
Freight (in kilos)—In	151,563	290,440	34,845	63,589
Freight (in kilos)—Out	38,853	229,601	12,462	14,146

Chapter 12

Press, Broadcasting, Films and Government Information Services

PRESS

History

PRINTING and the production of reading matter were among the earliest "civilized" developments in Nyasaland. As far back as 1878 the Blantyre Mission of the Church of Scotland brought out a hand press and produced a monthly journal, *Life and Work in Central Africa*. The Universities' Mission to Central Africa produced a journal, *Nyasa News*, at its headquarters on Likoma Island in Lake Nyasa in 1893.

The first regular newspaper to be produced was the *British Central Africa Gazette*, which first appeared in Zomba on 1st July, 1894. In 1907 the name of the paper was changed to the *Nyasaland Government Gazette*, when the Order in Council of that year changed the name of the territory from the British Central Africa Protectorate to the Nyasaland Protectorate.

The *Government Gazette* of today is published weekly by the Government Printer at Zomba and contains only official announcements and notices, Ordinances and such matters as have to be published by law for official information.

The first independent newspaper was the *Central African Planter* published monthly from September, 1895, at Songani near Zomba. As the telegraph line from Salisbury to Blantyre was completed about this time, the *Central African Planter* was able to publish world news and thus to satisfy a real need. In 1897 this paper became a weekly and changed its name to the *Central African Times* and later, when the name of the Protectorate was changed, it became the *Nyasaland Times* of today. It is published by the Blantyre Printing and Publishing Company Ltd. of Blantyre.

Nyasaland Newspapers

The main newspapers in circulation during the year were as follows:

Newspaper	Language*	Price	Frequency	Place of Publication
UNOFFICIAL				
The <i>Nyasaland Times</i>	(E)	3d	twice weekly	Blantyre
The <i>Rhodesia Herald</i>	(E)	4d	daily	Salisbury
<i>Bwalo la Nyasaland</i>	(ENT)	3d	weekly	Salisbury
<i>Malawi News</i>	(EN)	6d	weekly	Limbe
<i>Parade</i>	(E etc.)	6d	monthly	Salisbury
<i>Drum</i>	(E)	6d	monthly	Johannesburg
<i>The African</i>	(ENT)	3d	fortnightly	Likuni
<i>Mthenga</i>	(N)	3d	fortnightly	Mkhoma
The <i>Nyasaland Journal</i>	(E)	Subscription	bi-annually	Blantyre
The <i>Nyasaland Farmer and Forester</i> ..	(E)	Subscription	quarterly	Blantyre

OFFICIAL (published by the Government Printer)

<i>Nyasaland Information Bulletin</i>	..	(EN)	free	weekly	Zomba
<i>Msimbi</i>	..	(ENT)	1d	weekly	Zomba
<i>Students' Newspaper</i>	..	(E)	1d	monthly	Zomba
<i>Nyasaland Government Gazette</i>	..	(E)	varies	weekly	Zomba
			(£2 p.a.)		

*NOTE: E—English: N—Nyanja: T—Tumbuka: etc.—other languages.

Bwalo la Nyasaland and *Parade* are published by African Newspapers Ltd., Salisbury.

Malawi News, which was first published early in 1960, is the official organ of the Malawi Congress Party.

The African is a Roman Catholic newspaper published by the White Fathers.

Mthenga is published by the Dutch Reformed Church Mission.

The *Nyasaland Journal*, the organ of the Nyasaland Society, contains papers on matters of social, cultural, historical and scientific interest in the Protectorate.

The *Nyasaland Farmer and Forester*, which first made its appearance in 1953, publishes material dealing with agricultural, veterinary and forestry affairs.

Details of official papers are given later in this chapter.

The Government-sponsored African Book Centre, with headquarters at Blantyre/Limbe and branches in the Provinces, supplies books and educational material at low rates to the African public.

BROADCASTING

In March, 1960, the Federal Broadcasting Corporation established a regional station in Nyasaland. The transmitter was operated by the Federal Ministry of Posts, under an agreement with the F.B.C., at the Post Office transmitting station near Zomba. In July, 1961, a 10 kilowatt transmitter was installed further to improve reception in the Protectorate.

FILMS

The only organization to produce films regularly in Nyasaland is that section of the Central African Film Unit which operates in Nyasaland, with its centre at Blantyre.

The Central African Film Unit, which falls under the Planning and Technical Services Department of the Public Relations Division of the Federal Ministry of Home Affairs, has an undertaking to produce films for the Nyasaland Government on an agency basis.

The Nyasaland Information Department distributes but does not regularly produce films. Services rendered by this department are described in the next section of this chapter.

There are in the Protectorate four permanent cinemas which show films in English. These are situated at Limbe and Lilongwe. In addition, four European clubs have their own projectors and hire films from commercial concerns in South Africa or Southern Rhodesia.

INFORMATION SERVICES

The Government's information services are the responsibility of the Nyasaland Information Department, established on 1st July, 1957, directed by a Chief Information Officer and, since the introduction of the Ministerial system, working under the aegis of the Ministry of the Chief Secretary.

The policy of the Information Department is to publicize and explain internally the policies and actions of the Government, to encourage and assist the people to take an increasing interest in, and responsibility for, the economic, cultural and political development of the country, and to project Nyasaland externally to neighbouring territories and Britain.

At the end of the year the Department had an establishment of 92. This included a Chief Information Officer, a Senior Information Officer, 2 Press Officers, 6 Information Officers, 3 of whom were based at Provincial centres, 1 Senior Technical Officer, 2 Technical Officers, 1 Departmental Assistant, 4 Assistant Information Officers, 1 Assistant Press Officer, 1 Stenographer, 2 Sub-Editors, 12 Senior Information Assistants, 6 Information Assistants, 8 Clerks, 1 Storekeeper/Librarian, 1 Senior Photographer, 2 Laboratory Assistants, 2 Photographers, 6 Press Workers, 7 Messengers, 2 Operator Mechanics, 9 Driver/Operators, 9 Drivers and 2 Fitters.

The Information Department functions within six broad divisions. Five of these divisions—administrative, press, publications, technical and natural resources extension—are situated in Zomba and for administrative reasons are conveniently sited near the Secretariat and the Government Press. At each provincial centre the Department maintains a Provincial Information Officer whose staff provides at provincial level an extension of the services supplied by headquarters.

The Press Division

The Press Division maintained its lead during the year as one of the speediest and most reliable news services in Africa. Operating on the same lines as a world news agency, it offers professionally styled news, feature and picture services on local, regional and world networks to Press, news agencies, radio and, occasionally, television. The Division was strengthened towards the end of the year by the arrival of a second Press Officer.

During the year over 1,150 Press releases were issued, covering official news and announcements. Usage by newspapers, radio and weekly and monthly journals was over 95 per cent. Over 600 official news and feature items were issued by telephone, wire and mail to over 250 local and international newspoints. The majority, restyled for broadcasting, were used on the English and vernacular services of the Federal Broadcasting Corporation. Newspapers which published this material included the *Nyasaland Times*, *Bwalo la Nyasaland*, *Rhodesia Herald*, *Sunday Mail*, *Evening Standard*, *African Mail* and *African Daily News*. Other newspapers in Central and Southern Africa, including many vernacular publications, used news items supplied by the Division and official Nyasaland news also received good coverage in the British and international Press. This network continued to develop steadily throughout the year with the mounting interest in the affairs of the territory.

In addition to its coverage of normal official news, the Division had the major task during the year of covering the general election. A summary of its effective functioning during that period is given in the section devoted to the general election campaign. It also continued to give publicity through its features to social, constitutional and economic advancement in Nyasaland, including coverage of such matters as Legislative Council, development schemes and industrial projects. The time and services of the Division were also made available to about 60 visiting journalists during the year, and more than 3,000 Press questions were answered.

The Photographic Section of the Press Division continued to give active support to the News and Feature Sections. Forty picmailers (short, illustrated news and feature items) and more than 7,000 full-plate news and feature pictures—many for magazines in Africa, Europe and the United States—were produced during the year. Colour picmailers were introduced as an experiment and proved an immediate success. The first, a colour illustrated account of registration and voting in the territory, was published by a leading Commonwealth colour magazine.

The Publications Division

Heavy demands were made during the year on the already fully extended resources of the Publications Division, particularly during the registration and voting periods of the general election. Details of the Division's vital contribution to the election campaign are given in the section on the election.

The Division continued to produce two official newspapers: *Msimbi* (weekly) and the *Students' Newspaper* (monthly); and two official bulletins: the *Information Bulletin* (weekly) and *News from Nyasaland* (monthly).

Msimbi (the relator or recorder of news) maintained its popularity, its circulation rising to a peak of 10,700 at the end of the year. It remained priced at only one penny per copy and carried news in English, Nyanja and, occasionally, Tumbuka. Many of its editorial leaders were quoted and reproduced by the F.B.C. and leading local newspapers and journals. The circulation of the *Students' Newspaper* grew steadily, starting at 3,400 in January and reaching 5,000 by the end of the year; its popularity was shared by teachers and pupils alike.

The steady upward climb of the *Bulletin* circulation was maintained, and at the end of the year stood at a weekly figure of 60,000, made up of 26,000 English copies and 34,000 Nyanja. Its wide distribution network was one of the most important factors in ensuring "saturation-point" circulation of explanatory material before and during the election. *News from Nyasaland*, with a fixed circulation of 27,500, continued to flourish during the year, fulfilling its essential task of keeping Nyasas in Southern Rhodesia up to date with news from home.

Over 500,000 posters, booklets and leaflets concerned with the territory's general election were distributed during the year by the Division. In addition, more than 350,000 posters and booklets from the Central Office of Information, the Colonial Office and other Information Departments were distributed through the Division's publications and the provincial media.

The Technical Division

The Division is responsible for the construction, maintenance and operation of the mobile information units; for the installation and maintenance of public address equipment at ceremonies and in Government buildings; for the operation and maintenance of other technical equipment such as tape recorders and film projectors; and for the supply and maintenance of audio-visual equipment to other departments (e.g. public address equipment on District Commissioners' vehicles, radios and projectors in schools).

A particularly heavy burden was placed on the Division during the first seven months of the year when, as is recorded in the section dealing with the election, the six mobile units were on practically continuous tour throughout the provinces explaining election procedures. No major breakdowns occurred during this extremely arduous period.

During the year the Division installed in the Legislative Council Building, Zomba, £1,000's worth of new recording and playback equipment for the more efficient production of *Hansard*. It also supplied 22 schools with projection and visual aid equipment provided by the Ministry of Education. The Division ordered, distributed and fitted this equipment, which cost some £8,000, and, in addition, held courses of instruction for the teaching personnel who were to use the equipment in the schools.

Two new information units were modified and equipped during the year. One of these was later handed over to the Natural Resources Extension Division. The work was carried out at the Division's Zomba workshop which had been extended in 1960.

The Division provided public address facilities during the year for the Secretary of State for the Colonies, the British High Commissioner in the Federation and other V.I.P.s, and was kept fully extended meeting the demands for similar installations at official functions and major ceremonies such as the installation of new Chiefs and agricultural shows.

The Department's six mobile units covered 97,652 miles during the year and gave 864 shows of varying character to an estimated audience of 1,436,320 people in connection with its election and routine programmes. Both sound and silent films were shown. Vernacular commentaries are stripped onto sound films at the Division's recording studio, built in 1960; silent films are given an on-the-spot scripted commentary by the Information Assistant conducting the show.

New additions were made during the year to the central film library, which now has a total of 1,040 films of varying subjects. The 90 regular borrowers continued to make increasing use of the library's facilities, the average number of package programmes issued during the year being approximately 75 per month.

Natural Resources Extension Division

July saw the administrative integration with the Information Department of the Department of Agriculture's Information Extension Service, which is under the supervision of the Information Officer, Natural Resources Extension Service. This integration facilitates more efficient use of staff, equipment and services, and imposes wider responsibilities on the Division. Its information tasks include publicizing and explaining Government's land use policy and encouraging development of modern farming methods for the economic benefit of the individual and the country.

Nearly one million leaflets covering major agricultural topics were produced and distributed during the period under review. In February *Farm News* made its first appearance. A copiously illustrated monthly magazine for farmers, it is produced by the offset-litho process, and its material is edited, typeset and made up in the Division and photo-reproduced and printed by the Government Printer.

Films and tape recordings are used to give farmers practical advice.

A specially selected senior instructor of the Department of Agriculture was seconded to the organization of the Provincial Information Officer, Central Province, during the year. The instructor assists in production of suitable visual aid material to support Central Province extension programmes. He also trains field staff in the use of the aids, operates a mobile information unit, collates agricultural news for Press use and provides a liaison between natural resources extension and

information services at the provincial level. Future plans include the organization and equipment of similar units in the other two provinces, to work under the control of the Provincial Information Officer, but responsible to the Provincial Agricultural Officer for policy, selection of campaign objectives, etc.

Two types of training were undertaken—advancement training of Division staff in specific techniques, and training of agricultural extension staff in extension methods and the production and use of visual aids.

To facilitate the latter type of training the Division advised the Department of Agriculture on equipping the new Farm Institutes—now building—with audio-visual aid material to support in-service training courses for Agricultural Extension Officers, Instructors and farmers.

The Provincial Extension Service

For the first seven months of the year the Provincial Information Officers were mainly concerned with the multifarious preparations necessary to ensure the smooth operation of the general election. Details of their effective contribution to the Department's effort in this field are given later in this report.

For the rest of the year they concentrated on their normal information duties. They continued to maintain close liaison with all departments at provincial level in order to ensure balanced and adequate publicity on matters of both territorial and local importance, and on suitable public occasions they provided journalists and other visitors with appropriate facilities, including advance publicity, interviews, visits to Government establishments and tours. During the year 550 Press communiques were issued from the three Provincial offices.

The Southern and Northern Provincial Offices have two information units each; the Central Province has three. Information units are long-wheel-based Land-Rovers equipped with a cinema projector, loudspeakers, a tape recorder, display boards and a playback deck. They are also fitted to carry newspapers, pamphlets and posters and are used for regular news-disseminating tours of districts and for special campaigns. During the year these seven units, operating almost continuously in town and village, gave in the course of their normal and election duties 864 shows to 1,436,320 people, travelling some 97,652 miles to do so.

A number of specialized campaigns were conducted during the year in addition to election and routine publicity projection. These included tours on land use subjects, including bush fire hazards and the eradication of noxious weeds, and on the vital need for smallpox vaccinations and anti-rabies injections. Schools were visited during a campaign to put over the workings of government, and women's groups were also toured with appropriate material. Units also attended functions such as Chiefs' *barazas* and agricultural shows for the purpose of providing public address facilities.

In the Central Province a wide range of experiments in the use of visual aid media other than the film show was conducted during the year and flannel-graph and colour slide techniques were found to be particularly successful. Over 50 flannel-graph sets of various sizes are now operating in the province and more are being made. Colour posters and pamphlets—produced in the Provincial Office by the staff artist and reproduced by a Verifax copier—also proved to be of value, and work is continuing on the exploitation of this particular medium.

Provincial Information Officers also interviewed and on occasion held Press conferences for important visitors to Nyasaland. At other times they attended Press conferences as representatives of the Information Department.

Training

The cumulative effects of four years of selection and training of promising African officers became evident during the year when it was possible to fill a number of senior posts, both at headquarters and in the field, with officers who had shown ability and merit in applying training in their respective vocations. At a higher level, a fourth member of the staff was sent on a special course to Britain.

General Election Publicity Campaign

International interest was focussed on Nyasaland during 1961. Important constitutional developments attracted an unprecedented number of Press visitors and imposed on the Government's information services new responsibilities which fully taxed their resources. The year opened with the stage set for the country's first general election—based on a franchise resulting in the registration of 110,000 voters—which produced in August the territory's first predominantly elected Legislature. All the communications media of the Information Department were exploited at full stretch to achieve complete coverage and the fullest possible understanding of a complicated qualitative franchise entirely new to the people of Nyasaland.

Distribution of election publicity material started shortly after the conclusion of the London Constitutional Conference of August, 1960, when it became known that the election would be held in 1961. During this preliminary phase, constant publicity was given to such themes as the significance of the new constitution, the functions of Legislative Council and the meaning of elections in a democracy. All publications, posters, broadsheets, etc., were printed in the four main language groups—Nyanja, Tumbuka, Yao and English.

Shortly before the start of the period of registration, which opened on 13th February, 1961, publicity was intensified. The Department's six mobile units toured urban and rural areas explaining the purpose and mechanics of registration. Articles and newsbriefs on the election were published regularly in the Department's weekly newspapers and

bulletin—a combined circulation of 70,000 copies. In all, during this period, more than a million leaflets, illustrated posters and other publications were produced and displayed in towns and villages, Native Authority courts, markets and other assembly places.

Following registration came the period of inspection of the registers of electors and the establishment of the Constituencies Commission. Special maps showing each of the 28 constituencies were prepared and published in large quantities. The distribution of these maps by the mobile unit staff and through the Department's publications brought to the rural public a realization of the country-wide cohesiveness of the election and sparked off an intense interest in the progress of the election in places other than those within their own parochial boundaries.

Immediately after Nomination Day an all-out campaign was launched. The Department's regular publications gave prominence to news and advice about the election. Pamphlets on do's and don't's for voters were published in all languages and posters illustrating voting procedure were distributed in all areas. Setting the seal on the publication campaign was a poster called "Our New Government—And How It Works". The mobile units gave talks on the mechanics of polling in towns and villages and flannel-graph shows were given to illustrate the correct voting procedure. Throughout the various phases of the election period these six mobile units toured the whole country several times and in the process clocked well over 60,000 miles among them. They addressed crowds ranging from a few people in the remote areas to more than 3,000 in the heavily populated districts.

From the end of the London Conference to the general election itself, the Press Division of the Information Department gave saturation publicity to the progress of events on its world, regional and local networks. A constant flow of professionally styled news and feature items for local and overseas Press and radio kept the public and potential voters fully informed of all developments and arrangements for registration and voting. On election night an exhaustive reporting service came into operation and running results and stories were relayed in news agency style.

The campaign mounted by the Information Department over the whole period of the election placed a heavy responsibility on the Government Printing Department. In the period covered by the election campaign over 2 million forms were published for the Information Department. Over and above this extraneous task the weekly publications were produced and published on time.

ELECTION MATERIAL PUBLISHED BY THE GOVERNMENT PRINTING DEPARTMENT
FOR THE INFORMATION DEPARTMENT

Posters	..	..	150,000	} campaign total
Leaflets	..	..	1,950,000	
Bulletin	..	..	60,000 copies weekly	
Newspaper	..	..	10,000 copies weekly	

GOVERNMENT PRINTING

The Printing and Stationery Department carries out the official printing for the Nyasaland Government. The Government Press is situated next to the Secretariat in Zomba.

At the end of 1961 the Department had an establishment of 143, which included 15 senior staff and 128 junior staff. All the African staff are trained within the Department and 48 trained printers have final Trade Test Certificates in printing. Twenty-nine apprentices were under training at the end of the year. One African printer returned from England in August, having completed his training in process engraving. Two Africans were sent to England in August for training in composing room and machine room management.

A new office equipment section was opened up in Lilongwe during the year, where all repairs for the Northern and Central Provinces are now carried out. At headquarters in Zomba a new process engraving camera was installed and is in operation, producing half-tones and line blocks for all departments.

The Press worked to full capacity during the year, production demands being exceptionally heavy prior to the election, when more than 4½ million posters, pamphlets and leaflets were produced over a short period. It was also responsible for the production of the first book on snakes in Nyasaland. The Department produced 26,249,214 forms and 529,608 pads and books for Government Departments and reprinted one million pages of laws during 1961. The maintenance section overhauled 752 typewriters and 347 miscellaneous office machines for Government Departments during the year.

The demand for productions requiring specialist technique continued and in addition the Press was responsible for the printing of the Protectorate Annual Report, the Departmental Annual Reports, the daily *Hansard*, the twelve-page weekly vernacular newspaper, *Msimbi*, with its monthly pictorial supplement, the Information Department's weekly *News Bulletin* and agricultural bulletins printed on the offset litho.

Chapter 13

General

GAME

STAFF shortages caused considerable dislocation of game control in the Southern Province. Poaching was undoubtedly heavy and game populations in two out of the three Southern Province Game Reserves showed a definite decline, judging by a comparison between the observations by Game Guards in 1960 and 1961.

On the other hand both of the Central Province Reserves showed a small but encouraging rise, judging by the statistics collected by Game Guards.

In the Northern Province the game populations on the Nyika showed a small decline from 1960 figures. This, however, is very likely merely a reflection of the fact that, with the protection now being afforded in the Vwaza Marsh, some herds were encouraged to delay their return from the Marsh to the Nyika at the end of the cold weather.

The Nkata Bay chimpanzee continued to display itself at intervals throughout the year and became increasingly tame. Indeed, its general behaviour makes it even more difficult to believe that it is of indigenous wild origin than was originally the case. On the other hand, the idea that it may have escaped from local captivity must also be discounted and its origin is therefore still very much a mystery.

Control of marauding animals continued normally, with the emphasis on elephant and hippo. Renewed efforts to establish electric fences, which would be particularly useful against the latter, were made towards the end of the year.

TSETSE CONTROL

In the course of 1961 there were continued signs of the natural decline of *Glossina morsitans* populations in many areas. Surveys were carried out with the object of both keeping in touch with this decrease and estimating the trypanosomiasis danger in areas of agricultural or veterinary interest where the fly has not yet declined.

In the area which was the subject of the Karonga Reclamation Scheme, *Glossina brevipalpis* also reached a very low ebb and no flies were caught on routine patrols during the last four months of the year. Results of a spraying experiment with dieldrin were masked by this decline and increased agricultural use of cleared areas has heightened the effect of reclamation work in previous years.

SURVEYS

The work of the Survey Department was carried out in accordance with the provisions of the Land Survey Ordinance, 1952.

The main work of the Department was the survey of parcels of land for transfer or lease, the examination of these and similar surveys and the filing of the resultant plans and records.

The establishment of the Department consisted of the Director of Surveys, 1 Senior Surveyor, 7 Surveyors, 1 Assistant Surveyor, 1 Computer, 2 Draughtsmen, 1 Cartographer, 38 other Field Staff, 12 drawing and reproduction staff, 1 Departmental Assistant, 1 Chief Clerk and 6 other clerical staff.

During the year 154 surveys were submitted for examination and were classified as follows:

	<i>Township Lots</i>		<i>Rural Lots</i>		<i>Acquisition by Govt.</i>		<i>Total Lots</i>	
	<i>No.</i>	<i>Acres</i>	<i>No.</i>	<i>Acres</i>	<i>No.</i>	<i>Acres</i>	<i>No.</i>	<i>Acres</i>
Survey Dept. . .	121	121	157	5,496	12	18,763	290	24,380
Private Surveyors.	40	93	74	3,575	—	—	114	3,668

The Drawing Section of the Department continued to supply cadastral and administrative boundary information and to check names for the 1/50,000 Federal Maps. This information for a total of seven sheets was supplied during the year.

By the end of the year nine sheets showing cadastral information had been sent to the Federal Department of Surveys for inclusion on the Blantyre/Limbe 1/5,000 map series. Two of these sheets have now been published.

The Drawing Section produced 7,654 dyeline and 3,308 photostat copies of maps and various documents. A large number of these prints were free issues to other Government Departments. The total number of new plans drawn are as follows:

	<i>General Plans</i>	<i>Deed Plans</i>
Survey Department	97	286
Private Surveyors	57	185

The mapping of the territory continued to improve. The Directorate of Overseas Surveys maintained survey parties in the Central and Northern Provinces, where they extended the secondary control for new mapping. Similar work in the Southern Province was done by the Federal Department of Trigonometrical and Topographical Surveys.

The Directorate of Overseas Surveys produced 16 new three-coloured 1/50,000 map sheets for the Central Province.

The Federal Department of Trigonometrical and Topographical Surveys produced 10 new 1/50,000 map sheets, 11 sheets for the Federal Atlas and the Kota Kota sheet of the 1/25,000 series.

THE NYASALAND SOCIETY

The Nyasaland Society was founded in 1946 with the object of promoting interest in literary, historical and scientific matters among individuals of all races and callings in the Protectorate. In particular, it aims to discover and place on record, by publication in the Society's *Journal*, facts and information about Nyasaland and its peoples which might otherwise, in the course of time, be lost; to acquire books on Africa generally, but especially books of all kinds relating to Nyasaland and Central Africa, to serve as a reference library to be maintained for the use of members and visitors, and to support the Nyasaland Museum.

The Society publishes its *Journal* twice a year, with additional special issues at intervals. The *Journal* is issued free to members.

Membership is open to institutions such as schools, libraries and the like as well as to individuals. There is no entrance fee and the subscription for ordinary members and institutional or corporate members is fifteen shillings per annum: for husband and wife jointly it is twenty-five shillings (with only one *Journal*).

Ordinary members may compound subscriptions for life by payment of ten pounds if under forty-five years of age or seven pounds ten shillings if over that age.

Institutional and Corporate members may compound subscriptions for twenty-five years by payment of twenty pounds.

There were, at the end of 1961, the following numbers of members whose subscriptions were fully paid up:

Institutional members	..	..	..	80
Life members	..	..	..	140
Ordinary members	..	..	..	295

In addition 27 institutions receive free issues of the publications of the Society, in most cases on an exchange basis.

The Society maintains a reference library which is available to members. It also collected and stored material for, and gave financial assistance to, the Nyasaland Museum.

Special publications of The Nyasaland Society:

A Check List of the Birds of Nyasaland by C. W. Benson
The Aloes of Nyasaland by Dr. G. W. Reynolds

Both of the above were published in collaboration with the Joint Publications Bureau.

A Check List of the Mammals of Nyasaland by R. C. H. Sweeney

Snakes of Nyasaland by R. C. H. Sweeney (in collaboration with the Nyasaland Government).

The address of the Society is P.O. Box 125, Blantyre, Nyasaland.

THE NYASALAND MUSEUM

In 1957, largely as a result of the active interest shown by the Nyasaland Society, which had collected funds and various objects of museum interest, a Museums Ordinance was enacted. The Ordinance provides for the appointment of a Board of Trustees. This Board has met regularly since December, 1957. A curator has been in charge of the museum since his appointment in July, 1959.

The policy of the museum is to maintain a public exhibition dealing with all aspects of the natural history of Nyasaland, including archaeology and ethnography, to further scientific knowledge in these fields and to undertake research, particularly in entomology, since most other subjects are dealt with by other museums in the Federation. Later it is hoped that the museum will widen its sphere of influence by organizing visual aid and school loan services to cover all parts of the Protectorate.

The museum premises, which are at present situated in Blantyre, were opened to the public by His Excellency the Governor on 2nd July, 1960. During the first year after its opening the museum received over 52,000 visitors.

The following exhibition rooms are now open to the public: 1. Natural History (Animals); 2. Natural History (Man); 3. Aquarium; 4. Picture Room. A reference library is also available.

The establishment of the museum was made possible by a contribution of £1,500 from the Nyasaland Government and £2,100 from the Nyasaland Society. It depends for its revenue upon an annual allocation from the Government and upon voluntary contributions from the Blantyre and Limbe Municipal Council, District Councils and from other bodies and individuals.

The museum is open every day excepting Christmas Day, the hours of opening being Monday to Saturday 2.0 p.m.–8.0 p.m., Sunday 10.0 a.m.–5.0 p.m. Admission is free except on Mondays, when a charge is made of 1s adults and 6d children.

PART III

Chapter 1

Geography and Climate

GENERAL

THE Protectorate of Nyasaland is situated in south-east central Africa and forms the north-eastern part of the Federation of Rhodesia and Nyasaland. The Protectorate is some 560 miles in length and varies in width from 50 to 100 miles. It lies approximately between $9^{\circ} 22'$ and $17^{\circ} 08'$ south latitude and between the meridians of 33° and 36° east. In the southern part it is bordered on three sides by Portuguese East Africa, to the north and north-east by Tanganyika, and to the west and north-west by Northern Rhodesia. The area of the Protectorate is 45,747 square miles (i.e., 36,481 square miles of land, 8,870 square miles of Lake Nyasa, and 396 square miles of other lake water), nearly three quarters of the area of England. Nyasaland, with its lakes, is completely landlocked, its nearest point to the sea being 130 miles inland.

PHYSIOGRAPHY

The dominant feature in the physiography of Nyasaland is the deep, trough-like depression, forming part of the Great Rift Valley, that traverses it from north to south. The greater part of this trough is occupied by Lake Nyasa, and the remainder by the Lake's only outlet, the Shire River. The country on either side of the trough is made up of plateaux: from an elevation of 1,550 at Lake level, the plateaux to the east of the Lake rise to between 3,000 and 4,000 feet, and in the north-east part, the Livingstone Mountains in Tanganyika form a sheer scarp to the Lake, attaining a general elevation of 8,500 feet. To the west of the Lake, in Nyasaland, the general elevation of the plateau is also 3,000 to 4,000 feet. Rising above this plain are the higher plateaux of Dedza, Vipya, Nyika, Mafingi, and Misuku, their elevation ranging from 5,000 to 8,000 feet. South of the Lake the Shire Highlands plateau is surmounted by the Mlanje and Zomba massifs, which rise to nearly 10,000 and 7,000 feet respectively. The differences in altitudes to be found in Nyasaland are extensive, and both the highest and lowest points of the Federation occur in the southern part of the Protectorate. On a clear day one can stand at the lowest point, just over 100 feet above sea level near Port Herald, and look northwards to the highest point of 9,843 feet on Mlanje.

Nyasaland is primarily made up of Precambrian crystalline rocks with intrusions of syenite and granite, and the mountainous character of the country is attributed to various erosion levels that have left upstanding blocks of harder rocks and been complicated by rift valley

subsidences. Isolated post-Cambrian blocks of sediments occur as relics of denudation and are preserved by downfaulting into the older crystalline rocks in the Lower Shire Valley and on the north-western shores of Lake Nyasa. This ancient shield of Precambrian rocks with remnant patches of sediments was later greatly disturbed by crustal step-faulting, which was responsible for the formation of the Nyasaland part of the Great Rift Valley; these movements have proceeded intermittently and have not yet come to an end. Volcanic activity associated with the rift-forming movements has ceased in Nyasaland, although hot springs occur, usually on lines of fracture belonging to the Rift Valley system of faults.

Lake Nyasa, the third largest lake in Africa and among the first twelve great lakes in the world, is 355 miles in length and varies in width from 10 to 50 miles. The surface has varied from approximately 1,540 feet above sea level before 1920 to a highest recorded level of 1,555 feet in 1937, and is now close to 1,550 feet; its deepest point is some 750 feet below sea level. Although liable to sudden storms, Lake Nyasa has in the past afforded a means of communication with the interior of Africa, first to the slave raiders and subsequently to the European explorers and missionaries. Of the three smaller lakes in the territory, Lake Malombe occurs where the Shire River broadens out shortly after leaving Lake Nyasa, whilst Lakes Chilwa and Chiuta are remnants of a more extensive lake which formerly covered a large part of the Shire Highlands; all three lakes occupy shallow basins, and are now slowly degenerating into swamps.

The main drainage of Nyasaland is by short rivers draining into Lake Nyasa or into the Shire River, which finds its way to the sea by joining the Zambesi in its lower reaches. It is considered that prior to the crustal upheavals that caused the formation of the Rift Valley, the drainage was predominantly towards the east coast of Africa, and, owing to the subsidence of the rift, these various rivers were beheaded and their upper reaches diverted into Lake Nyasa and hence to the Zambesi. As a consequence of this, the main rivers of the central and northern parts of Nyasaland exhibit very mature features in the form of broad, open valleys, meanders and swamps in their upper and middle reaches, and deeply incised gorges, waterfalls, and V-shaped valleys of a youthful appearance in their lower reaches. Although topographically these rivers draining into Lake Nyasa may offer good potential hydro-electric sites in their lower reaches, no large-scale development has yet been found possible owing to their small catchments, large seasonal variation in flow and the absence of appreciable storage sites. Small-scale hydro-electric schemes of 500–1,000 kW are feasible at some sites. There is, however, the possibility of large-scale hydro-electric development on the Shire River, which drains Lake Nyasa as it plunges through the series of cataracts from Lake Nyasa to the Lower River (a total fall of approximately 1,250 feet), provided that the fluctuations of level of Lake Nyasa can be stabilized between certain limits to ensure a regular flow down the Shire.

Hydrological problems in Nyasaland range from the control of flooding during the wet season in the lower Shire and Lake-shore areas to the provision of water from boreholes or small dams in the drier plateau areas, necessitated primarily by the sharp division between the wet and dry seasons in these areas and the absence of any large ground-water reservoirs to sustain a regular flow throughout the year.

CLIMATE

Nyasaland experiences two main seasons during the year, the dry and the wet. The wet season lasts from November to the end of April, during which over 90 per cent. of the rain falls. The remainder of the year is dry, with increasing temperatures in October and November just prior to the onset of the rains.

As might be expected in a country with such diversity in topography and altitude, there are wide variations in rainfall and temperature. The annual rainfall ranges from 25–35 inches in the Lower Shire Valley and parts of the rain shadow area in the north, to about 130 inches on Mlanje Plateau and at the extreme northern end of Lake Nyasa. Similarly, temperatures of over 120° have been recorded in the Lower Shire Valley, while on the higher plateaux frosts are common in winter. Falls of snow have been reported at intervals on the upper peaks of Mlanje.

There are four main climatic zones, which are as follows:

(a) Hot, dryish climate where the annual mean temperature is over 75°F. and the mean annual rainfall is between 25 and 35 inches. (Lower and Upper Shire Valley, Central Karonga Lake-shore, and Salima Lake-shore.)

(b) Hot, wet climate where the annual mean temperature is above 75° and the rainfall between 50 and 120 inches. (Lake-shore areas near Nkata Bay and in the extreme north.)

(c) Warm climate with moderate rainfall, where the annual mean temperature is between 65° and 75° with at least one month in the year having a mean temperature below 65°, and the rainfall is between 30 and 60 inches. (Medium-altitude plateau areas in Central and Northern Provinces, and the Shire Highlands.)

(d) Warm, wet climate with a mean annual temperature below 65° and a rainfall of 50 to 130 inches. (High plateaux of Nyika, Vipya, Dedza, Zomba and Mlanje.)

In terms of tolerance, the climatic divisions of Nyasaland as a whole may be considered as (1) the hot lowlands of the Shire and Lake Nyasa, (2) the relatively cool and healthy plateaux, and (3) the higher mountain plateaux which, from August to November, provide a pleasant retreat from the heat of the two lower regions.

Because of the elongated shape of Nyasaland, which lies in a north-south direction, there is a definite time distribution of rainfall that can be attributed to the passage over the country of the rain-bearing inter-tropical convergence zone. The passage of this front from north to south in December and from south to north in late March causes a short dry spell of some two weeks in the northern part of the country, conditions which show an affinity with the two rainy seasons found in Tanganyika to the north. In the south of Nyasaland, however, there is no perceptible break in the rains. At the onset of the dry season, after the convergence zone has retreated northwards, the south-east trade winds become established, and in June and July this wind brings with it moist maritime air from the Mozambique channel that precipitates in the form of light rain and mist over high ground, particularly the windward slopes of the Mlanje, the Shire Highlands, and the Dedza, Vipya and Nyika plateaux. This type of rain is known as "chiperoni" and takes its name from a mountain lying in Portuguese territory whence the wind appears to come.

There are considerable variations in annual rainfall amounts within short distances. Generally speaking, the drier areas are those that lie to the north-west of the elevated areas in their rain shadows, or over extensive planed-off areas that present no orographic influence. These areas receive the normal November-March rainfall but none of the late, light rain from the south-east. Annual rainfall amounts at any one place vary considerably and annual falls of only 43 per cent. of the annual average and 212 per cent. above the average have been recorded. In general, annual rainfall amounts appear to have their greatest fluctuation in areas of rapidly changing topography such as the slopes of Mlanje and the Lakeward slopes of the Vipya and Nyika. In the low to medium rainfall areas (25 to 35 inches) such as the Central Province, parts of the Northern Province, and the Shire Valley, a small drop below the annual average often brings about hardships and food shortages.

SOILS AND VEGETATION

The intricacies of Nyasaland's soil and vegetation pattern are consequent upon the diversity of relief, geology and climate. On a broad classification three main vegetation and soil zones may be distinguished:

(a) In the lower, drier areas of the country, along the Shire Valley and parts of the Lake-shore, the vegetation is characterized by the baobab (*Adansonia digitata*), several types of acacias and palms, and *Sterculia* species. These occupy land of colluvial and alluvial origin, consisting of grey-brown neutral to alkaline soils, typically fine sandy loams and sandy clay loams. Limited areas of mopane woodland (*Colophospermum mopane*) also occur, with soils that become extremely hard when dry.

(b) On the medium-altitude plateau areas the vegetation consists of open woodlands dominated by *Brachystegia* and

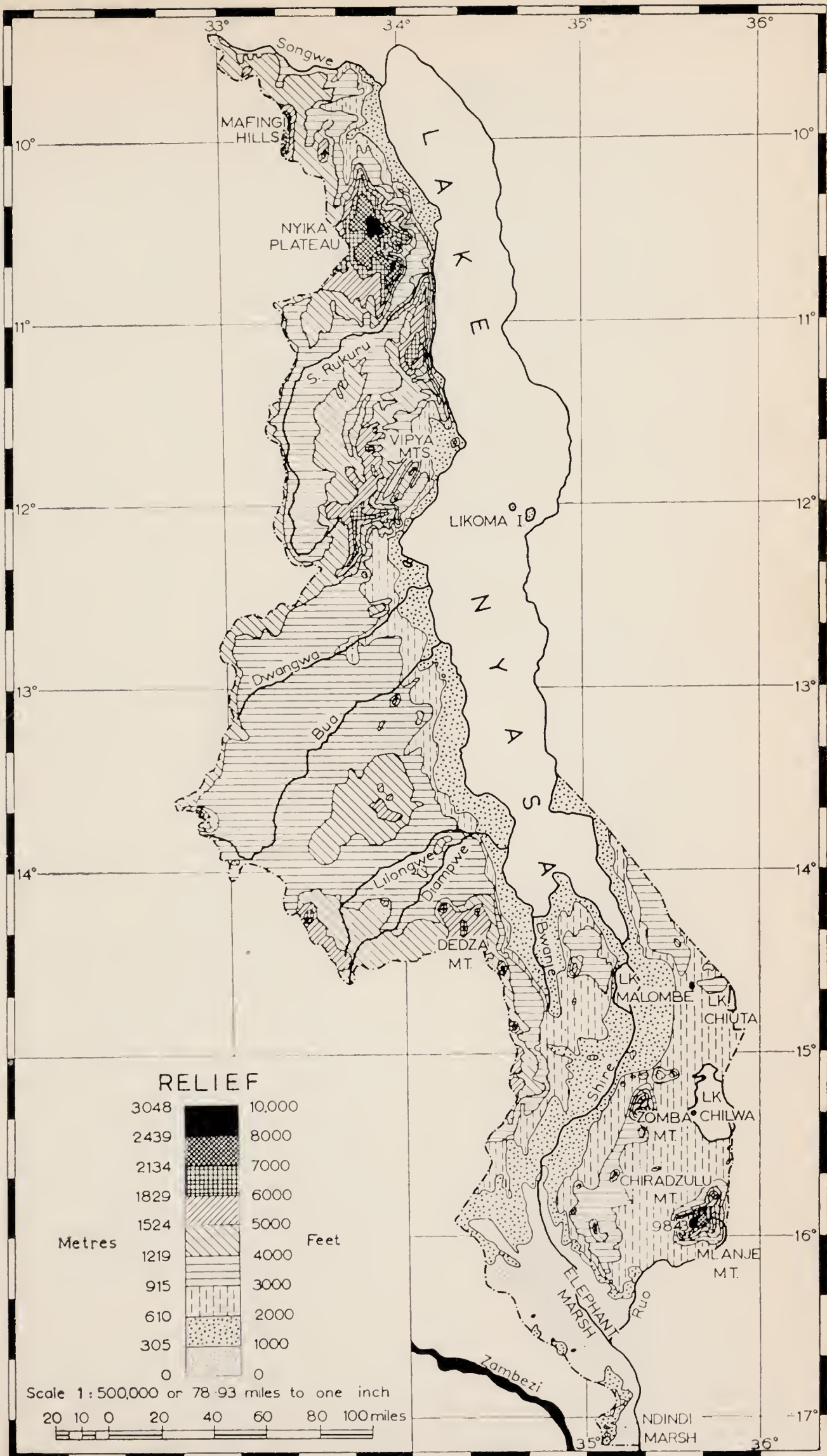
Julbernardia species; these occur on red and yellowish-red moderately to strongly leached soils, ranging from sandy loams to sandy clays. Tropical red earths of high fertility are found on the Lilongwe plain and the Shire Highlands, both of which are densely populated. Poorer soils with a horizon of indurated laterite also occur, while skeletal soils occupy extensive areas of dissected and hilly country. The valley floors in this zone have strongly structured black heavy clays, with a cover of tall grass.

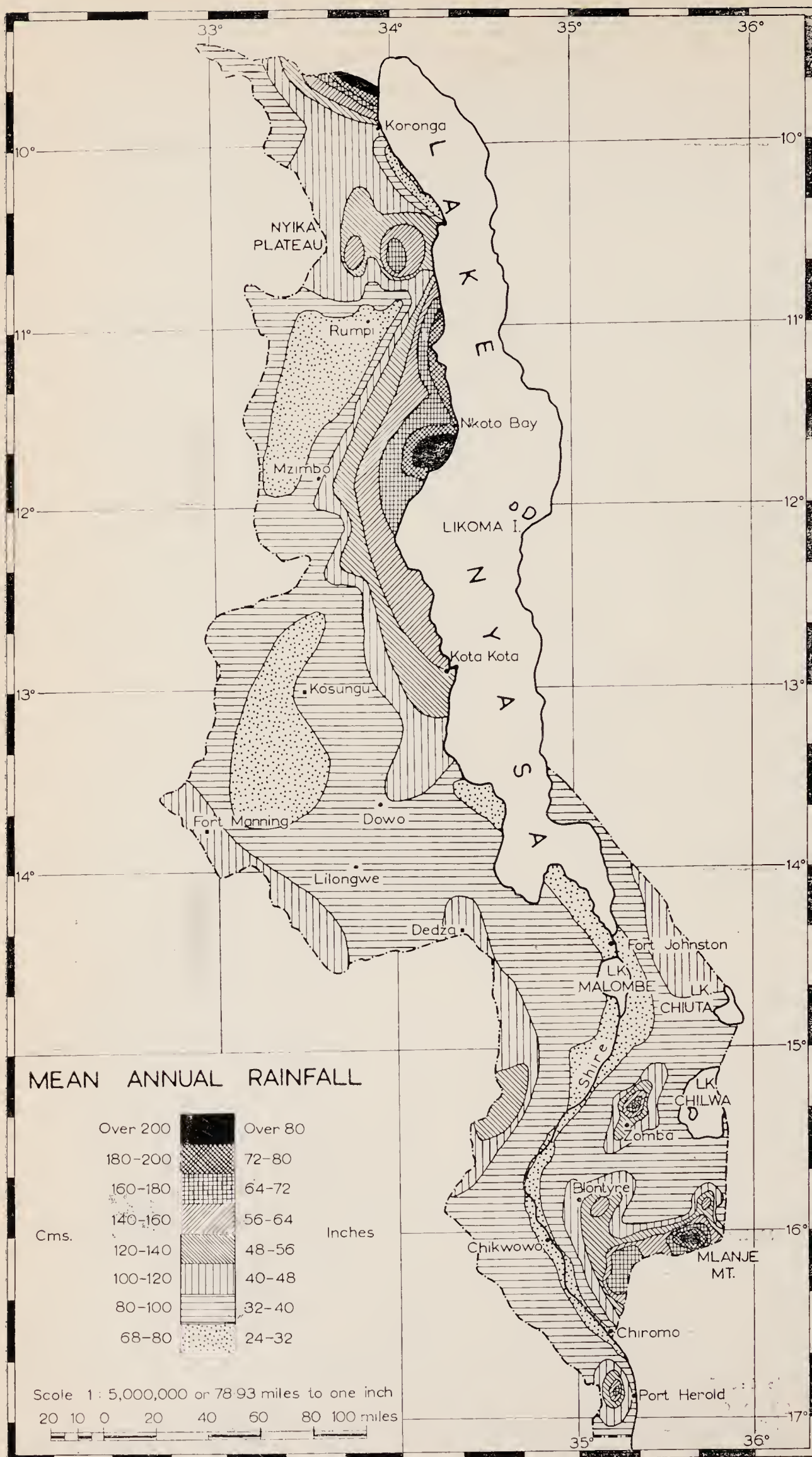
(c) On the higher plateaux and mountain slopes, where the high rainfall has produced strongly leached soils, mountain grasslands occur with patches of closed evergreen forest. It is believed that these patches are all that remain of former extensive evergreen forests covering these high plateaux, their disappearance being attributed to burning. Although the extent of the present relics is very limited, these forests contain useful timber species, notably the conifer Mlanje cedar (*Widdringtonia whytei*).

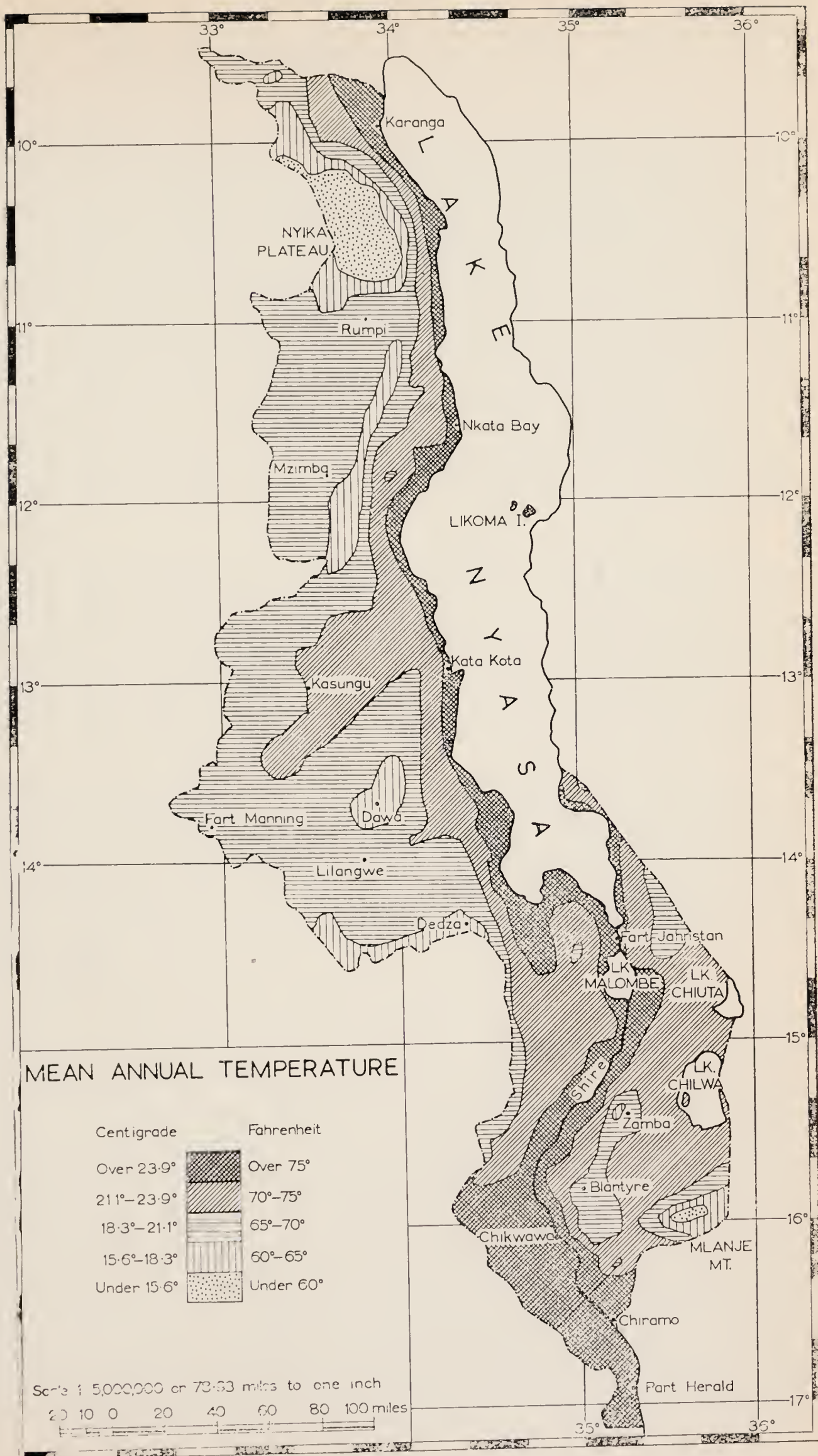
There are approximately 8,900 square miles of indigenous forest and woodland in the country and of this some 3,743 square miles is permanently set aside as the Forest Estate. On the mountain grasslands a programme of softwood afforestation is under way and some 37 square miles have now been afforested.

Maize is the staple food crop over the greater part of the Protectorate. Cassava is grown as a supplementary food crop in most areas and in a few places, especially along the Lake-shore, it is the staple crop. Sweet potatoes, beans, pigeon peas, sorghum, bulrush millet and pumpkins are grown for food. Finger millet is grown almost exclusively for making beer. Though the Protectorate is a small country there are many differences in soil and climate and a wide variety of crops can be grown. Tea, tobacco, tung, coffee, cotton, rice and groundnuts are grown on plantations or on smallholdings as cash crops in addition to the food crops.

The crops of the indigenous people are produced largely by primitive hand methods though the use of the ox plough is being actively encouraged and is increasing slowly. Nearly the whole of the country has an adequate rainfall for the production of annual crops but perennial crops can only be grown successfully in those parts where there are some light rains in the "dry season" (May–October). Owing to the density of population many areas, especially in the southern half of the country, have been largely denuded of trees and the majority of cultivators do not practise a proper rotation of crops. Because of the steep slopes and high intensity of rainfall there is considerable danger of soil erosion but during the past fifteen years an intensive propaganda campaign has led to the introduction of soil conservation measures which have done much to reduce the amount of soil lost each year. In the more sparsely populated north shifting cultivation is still practised and woodland conditions are often re-established between periods of







cultivation, but in varying degrees it is a changed vegetation and probably a long term of years is required for full restoration of the ecological equilibrium.

Approximately 12 per cent. of the country was found to be infested with *Glossina morsitans* in the last complete tsetse fly survey of the country, but this area has diminished in recent years with a series of subnormal rainy seasons. *G. brevipalpis* is confined to dense vegetation on the north Karonga and Kota Kota Lake-shores. The main area of contact between cattle and *G. morsitans* was the Lower River, but a drug campaign by the Veterinary Department indicated that contact was lost in the recent fly recessions. On the Karonga Lake-shore a clearance scheme has reduced the number of *G. brevipalpis* very considerably and the remaining infection of trypanosomiasis is at present controlled with drugs. Plans are under consideration for a campaign of eradication of the fly by insecticides in co-operation with the Tanganyika authorities, across whose border the infestation continues.

There are some 374,000 cattle in Nyasaland, the greater percentage being concentrated in the Central Province where they are well distributed over the Central Province plain. The most densely cattle populated areas are the South Rukuru valley and Karonga Lake-shore and hill areas in the Northern Province. In the Southern Province the high density of human population, broken country and the presence of tsetse fly in a number of areas precludes stock raising on any scale.

Nyasaland has no large areas where game abounds, due mainly to the pressure of population, but certain uninhabited areas of indifferent fertility do carry a fairly general game population which is protected in Game Reserves, Controlled Areas and the like. There are five Game Reserves in the country, none of which is extensively developed for the tourist trade though three of them have observation camps on a very modest scale.

POPULATION

Although Nyasaland is by far the smallest territory in the Federation, it has the largest population, of which the density, in the region of 60 to the square mile, contrasts strongly with 15 per square mile in Southern Rhodesia and the 6 per square mile in Northern Rhodesia. Approximately 50 per cent. of this population is centred in the Southern Province, where regional rural densities are as high as 800 persons per square mile. Thirty-five per cent. of the population is concentrated on the fertile Central Province plain and Lake-shore, and the remaining 15 per cent. inhabits the Lake-shore areas and medium plateaux of the Northern Province. The high plateaux of the Nyika, Vipya, Zomba and Mlanje are virtually uninhabited owing to the generally colder climate. That Nyasaland is so much more densely populated than its neighbours may be attributed partly to the fact that its soil is generally more

fertile and partly to the fact that it has fewer relatively waterless areas. Kota Kota, one of the great slave trading staging points on Lake Nyasa in the nineteenth century, is the largest traditional African town in Nyasaland.

The 1961 census of non-Africans showed that the municipality of Blantyre/Limbe had a population of 3,980 Europeans, 3,850 Asians and 540 other non-Africans, a total of 8,370. There are no accurate statistics available in respect of the African urban population, which continues to increase. Further north the most important town is Lilongwe which, according to the 1961 census, had a population of 620 Europeans, 660 Asians and 20 other non-Africans, a total of 1,300. Zomba, the administrative capital of the Protectorate, according to the 1961 census, had a population of 980 Europeans, 550 Asians and 10 other non-Africans, a total of 1,540. As in the case of Blantyre/Limbe, no accurate statistics are available in respect of the African population of these two towns.

COMMUNICATIONS

Nyasaland is connected by rail to the sea by a 3 foot 6 inch gauge single-track line connecting Salima, near the Lake-shore, with the port of Beira in Mozambique, via Blantyre and Limbe. There are three Lake steamers which transport goods and passengers to the Lake-shore stations and the territory is well served by an internal air service operated by the Central African Airways Corporation.

Nyasaland is served internally by a network of roads and is connected to Southern Rhodesia by a road running from Blantyre through Tete (in Mozambique) to Mtoko, to Northern Rhodesia by a road linking Lilongwe and Fort Jameson, to Tanganyika by a road linking Fort Hill and Mbeya and to the Mozambique coast by a road running from Mlanje to the sea at Quelimane.

The small size of Nyasaland and its great variety of physical and climatic conditions, greatly though they add to the attractiveness of the country, account together for many difficulties involved in administration and development.

ECONOMIC CONDITIONS

Nyasaland is a predominantly agricultural country and the majority of the population are engaged primarily in an agricultural system which produces sufficient food for their needs and at the same time offers surpluses for sale. The ingrained spirit of adventure of the Nyasa, however, causes him to seek employment opportunities outside the country and a considerable proportion of the territory's manpower at any given time will be found working abroad.

The main cash crops in order of importance are tea, tobacco, groundnuts and cotton, while coffee, tung and rice are also grown.

Manufacturing industries have hitherto been confined to industries associated with the main agricultural products. In recent years, however, new light industries have sprung up and for the first time light industry is becoming a significant element in the economy of the Protectorate.

Little mining takes place in Nyasaland other than quarrying for stone, although the Protectorate is being actively prospected by both the Government and private concerns. Low-grade coal deposits occur in the Protectorate and there are large deposits of low-grade bauxite on Mlanje Mountain. Their quality and geographical location have so far precluded economic exploitation.

Chapter 2

History

THE TRIBES AND THE SLAVE TRADE

THE early history of Nyasaland is wrapped in obscurity, but language, material culture and oral tradition all point to a story filled with "confused alarms of struggle and flight". In the south, for example, there are memories of the Maravi—probably the present Nyanja, Chewa and Nsenga—who about A.D. 1500 trekked under a number of petty chiefs from the Congo basin to the lower Zambesi valley, where the Portuguese found them in the 1660s "extending two hundred leagues up the river from the port of Quilimane". They must at that time also have moved into the Shire Highlands, for in 1616 the traveller Bocarro met them beside "the great river Manganja or a lake which looks like the sea." Likewise the Tonga and Tumbuka of the west and north had settled in the country before the end of the eighteenth century. But all these tribes were in comparatively recent times broken by two great invasions.

From the north-east came the Yao, whose traditional home lies in Tanganyika. They moved down from the Rovuma River into Mozambique and Nyasaland, burning, looting, killing and enslaving; enslaving because behind them stood the Arabs of the coast, the great slave merchants of Kilwa and Zanzibar. To them the Yao acted as middle-men, agents with the simple and terrible commission to catch and sell a human life for a few yards of cloth or an old gun. A healthy young man might fetch the equivalent of thirteen and fourpence in calico, and although it seems likely that the number of slaves from Central and East Africa arriving in India and the Arab countries was considerably less than the number of West Africans reaching North and South America, the Arab trade was nevertheless far more wasteful. Of moral or religious objections to slavery the Yao took no account, for even before Livingstone's arrival in Nyasaland they had received the impress of Islam, and when he visited the Yao chief Mataka in 1866 he found him unselfconsciously wearing Arab dress—"for the Arabs are imitated in everything". To the service of their new religion the Yao brought a natural toughness and intelligence, an hereditary talent for war, which the pacific people of the Lake were unable to resist.

The Yao, however, were not their only enemies. Almost simultaneously with the northern invasion came one from beyond the Zambesi. On 20th November, 1835—a date owing its precision to an eclipse of the sun—a horde of Ngoni crossed the river under Zwangendaba. Their origins lay far to the south in the Zululand of Shaka, who for some breach of discipline had driven them out. Across the Transvaal and

Mashonaland they forced their belligerent way, with no more mercy for the tribes in their path than they had shown under their former king. After crossing the Zambesi, they swept up the western shore of Lake Nyasa into southern Tanganyika, whence some of them later returned to settle among and subdue the Tonga and Tumbuka. The Ngoni, too, came under Moslem influence, for the Arabs maintained a slave entrepôt at the northern end of the Lake, to receive caravans travelling from the interior to Kilwa on the coast.

The ferment caused by these two invasions was still discernible when David Livingstone first visited the country in 1859. Two years earlier, he had said to the Senate in Cambridge and to the world at large, "I direct your attention to Africa . . . to make an open path for commerce and Christianity". The order of words is significant. Like his compatriots of a later time, he did not suppose that mere "emotion" would bring peace to Central Africa. Trade, industry and practical labour were essential to "break up the isolation engendered by heathenism and the slave trade". He managed to persuade the British Government that in the wide uplands of middle Africa there was room for colonies and that the Zambesi offered an excellent natural highway to them. In 1858, therefore, he led a curious company of incompatibles up the river to find this promised land. The river failed him. Athwart the ideal route lay the impassable Kebrabasa Rapids, but undeterred, Livingstone decided to explore the Zambesi's tributaries lower down, and while two of his companions went for the third time to inspect the rapids, he and Sir John Kirk sailed up the Shire River. This too was a disappointment, for the Murchison Cataracts spoiled it for continuous navigation. He nevertheless passed round them on foot and on 16th September, 1859, stood at the southern end of Lake Nyasa. From this moment dates the "modern" history of Nyasaland.

THE COMING OF THE MISSIONARIES

Livingstone recommended his new-found country not, as one might expect, to the Presbyterian Church in which he had been raised, but to the Church of England. In 1861 Charles Mackenzie, "Bishop to the tribes dwelling in the Neighbourhood of the Lake Nyasa and River Shire", led the Universities' Mission into the Shire Highlands. Everything conspired to make their task impossible. The entire diocese was in the travail of warfare and migration, the Yao showed no desire either to accept the Christian religion or to relinquish their remunerative traffic in slaves, and in less than two years the bishop himself and three of his party had died of malaria. Wherever the missionaries went, they found burnt-out villages, mouldering skeletons, floating corpses and miserable fugitives. Mackenzie, in characteristically gallant but unclerical action, even took to arms himself against the Yao. But all was unavailing. By 1863 the entire mission had withdrawn from Nyasaland and did not return for almost twenty years.

When Livingstone revisited the Lake in 1866 he found that "the Wajau generally are still the most active agents the slave-traders have," but it was not until after his death at Chitambo in 1873 that his missionary and commercial plans for Africa won new support. In the after-glow of emotion caused by his death and the heroic journey of his bearers to Zanzibar, Dr. James Steart found the ideal atmosphere for reviving interest in Nyasaland. He put to the General Assembly of the Free Church of Scotland in 1874 the idea of "an institution at once industrial and educational to teach the truths of the gospel and the arts of civilized life to the natives of the country". Here was the germ of the Livingstonia Mission, established towards the end of 1875 on Cape Maclear. After Stewart's return to his work at Lovedale in South Africa, the dominant personality at Livingstonia was Dr. Robert Laws. Laws, like Livingstone, soon convinced himself that the best antidote to the slave trade was "legitimate commerce", and confessed impatience with those who wished merely to preach and teach. He worked on the assumption that "if you freed three slaves today, two of them, given the opportunity, would sell the third tomorrow".

Laws's trading activities involved the expenditure in one year of fifteen miles of cloth and became too onerous for the mission to handle unaided. Dr. Stewart, therefore, who was at that time still Laws's superior, wrote to a Glasgow merchant asking for help to set up a permanent store. The help arrived in 1879 in the form of the Livingstonia Central Africa Company, which soon afterwards changed its name to the African Lakes Company. Its successor still operates in Nyasaland. Despite management difficulties, the Lakes Company established itself at what is now Mandala hill and in 1884 opened another store at Karonga, on the northern shores of the Lake. It was closely linked with the last days of slave-trading in that area.

The primitive warehouse acquired by the company on its arrival belonged to the second Scottish mission to Nyasaland, that of the Established Church. In 1876 a group of artisans under the control of a clergyman opened a station at a place in the Shire Highlands which they called Blantyre, after Livingstone's birthplace. For seven unhappy years they laboured there with little effect, but in 1883 Alexander Hetherwick took charge and soon began to exert his strong moral influence on the surrounding tribes. Meanwhile, Laws of Livingstonia was investigating the prospects further north. In 1879 he visited Mombera, chief of the northern Ngoni, and persuaded him to restrain his warriors from harrying the Tonga on the western shore of the Lake. Each man came to respect the other sufficiently for Laws in 1881 to move the entire mission of Livingstonia from Cape Maclear, which was in some ways remote from tribal influence, to Bandawe, the centre of a more thickly populated region. Stewart's ideal of 1874 found its true embodiment in the Livingstonia Institute at Florence Bay, which Laws founded in 1894. Here Africans could receive teacher training, theological education and technical instruction in carpentry, building,

typewriting and other useful subjects. Thenceforward, men from Livingstonia were in great demand all over the Rhodesias and Nyasaland, and helped to give their fellow-countrymen the reputation of being among the best-educated Africans on the continent. Education is indeed still mainly the preserve of missions. Between 1907 and 1926, when a new Education Department came into existence, the grants-in-aid provided by the Government rose from six to eleven thousand pounds.

The Universities' Mission, after withdrawing from the Zambesi in 1863, set up their headquarters in Zanzibar, the hub of the East African slave trade. By the early 1880s, they were sufficiently well-organized to re-enter the Lake region, not this time from the south but from the east. The ultimate site of their mission—Likoma Island in the northern half of the Lake—is still their principal centre. Other groups followed: the White Fathers and the Dutch Reformed Church in 1889, the Seventh Day Adventists in 1891, the Zambesi Industrial Mission in 1892, the Nyasa Mission, the South African General Mission, the Montfort Marist Mission and the Churches of Christ. Perhaps of all the institutions in Nyasaland, the missions have had the most direct and lasting effects.

PROTECTORATE STATUS

A year after the arrival of the Blantyre missionaries, the British Government was invited to revive its earlier interest in Nyasaland. Captain F. Elton, Her Majesty's Consul at Mozambique, suggested in 1877 the appointment of a "Commissioner whose aim should be to detach the chiefs from the Arab Slave Trade influences and attach them to a policy of legitimate trade and progress". These words, which might almost have been written by Livingstone himself, clearly expressed the opinion of James Stewart and his companions at Livingstonia. The British Treasury, however, had no desire to spend money on obscure and probably unprofitable regions in Central Africa. Only when the Portuguese began to endanger access to the Lake did interest revive, for until 1889, when Rankine discovered the Chinde mouth of the river, travellers had perforce to reach the waterway through Mozambique. Furthermore, by the early 'eighties, various members of the Established Church of Scotland had left their mission to engage in agriculture and private trade. They too would need protection.

In 1883, therefore, a consulate was established at Blantyre "accredited to the Kings and Chiefs of Central Africa". It could do little to protect the northern end of the country, and the African Lakes Company there was still exposed to attack, not only from the ubiquitous Ngoni, but also from the more heavily armed Arabs. It was a measure of the Arab power that when F. D. (later Lord) Lugard conducted a campaign against Mlozi, a half-caste Arab, in 1888, the action ended in failure. Lugard did, however, form the first small detachment of African troops which later grew into the King's African Rifles. And where he failed another was to succeed. This other was Harry Hamilton Johnston.

Johnston, who in 1889 became consul at Mozambique, was a small man with an immense range of interests. His official position demanded unceasing vigilance against the slave trade, but privately his chief desire was to prevent a seizure of Nyasaland by the Portuguese. In the year of his arrival, the "scramble for Africa" had begun to intensify. In August, John Buchanan, Acting Consul at Blantyre, had informed an unwelcome body of Portuguese on the Shire River that the highlands beyond had been placed under British protection. This Johnston followed up by a spate of treaty-making with the chiefs on the western side of Lake Nyasa, which after a year or so of diplomatic dispute was at last recognized as being in the British "sphere". On 14th May, 1891, a formal Protectorate was declared.

The British Government's rapidly rising interest in Nyasaland did not spring from a financial change of heart. Fortunately Johnston had met Cecil John Rhodes before he arrived at the Lake. Rhodes agreed to offer a subsidy of £9,000 a year from 1st January, 1890, not merely as a gesture of patriotism, but also to secure Nyasaland as a link in the chain which he hoped to forge between the Cape and Cairo and to obtain a controlling interest in the African Lakes Company. When Johnston became Her Majesty's Commissioner and Consul General on 1st February, 1891, the subsidy passed to him and grew to £10,000 a year. For the time being, therefore, his infant administration could rely on a regular though far from sufficient income.

On arriving to take up his new appointment, Johnston wore an eccentric straw hat with a white, yellow and black band to symbolize racial co-operation. The uniform which he later designed for the Sikh regulars imported from India contained the same three colours and served as an itinerant reminder to all the Lake people that his wish was to reconcile and unite. Clearly, his aims won no respect from those with a financial stake in the slave trade; indeed from November, 1887 (before his time) to August, 1899, the Protectorate's little army fought no less than twenty-nine wars against them.

With this unsettling background of intermittent strife, the work of government went on. There were land problems to settle. Since the 'eighties, numerous Europeans had come to the Shire Highlands, not with the hope of converting heathen men, but to create farms and businesses. Most of them had obtained their land by individual agreement and purchase from the native chiefs. To these immigrants Johnston issued "Certificates of Claim" confirming them in their holdings, which in 1893 covered 15 per cent. of the total land area, including a freehold of over three and a half million acres in the North Nyasa District, held until 1936 by the British South Africa Company. By 1893 there were twelve administrative regions to control, a small Civil Service and an increasingly efficient military force to train and command. On 14th July, 1894, the township of Blantyre was founded by 17 farmers and traders in the vicinity. Both they and the missionaries were beginning to expect a full measure of support from the Government.

Despite his limited means, Johnston, by the time of his departure from the country in May, 1896, had managed to sever the slave route across the Lake, to build over three hundred miles of road, to pacify the Yao in the south and the Ngoni in the north, and to prepare the ground for the final assault on the unyielding Mlozi at Karonga, who in November, 1895, was besieged, captured and hanged. He established too in 1894 the territory's first "newspaper", the *British Central Africa Gazette*, which became the vehicle not only of regulations, rules and orders, but also of less formal documents such as offers for the sale of pianos and old guns, "letters to the press", announcements of births, marriages and deaths, and first-hand accounts of warfare with the Arabs. In the midst of all this administrative work he found time for botanizing, anthropology, linguistics, art (much of it conveyed in delightful despatches to the Foreign Office), and time in 1892 to select the best name for his new territory. Finally, with characteristic magniloquence, he called it "The British Central Africa Protectorate", to which Lord Salisbury's amused reaction was—"I have no objection whatever to the name The region it indicates is anywhere but in the middle of Africa; but that again is a British habit. The Middle Temple is not in the middle."

EARLY DEVELOPMENT

Johnston almost literally sowed the seeds of future development, for he did everything possible to encourage the growth of economic crops in the Protectorate. Long before his advent, John Buchanan had planted the first coffee plant. At first coffee did well, so well in fact that the country's first coat of arms, designed, inevitably, by Johnston himself, contained a flourishing bush of it. Exports rose from 40 tons in 1894 to 1,200 short tons in 1900, but then the crop failed through disease, lack of pest control and the lower standards of husbandry which followed falling coffee prices. Nevertheless, the direction of agricultural effort was not greatly affected—the typical European in Nyasaland was labelled by the title of the first independent newspaper: the *Central African Planter*. In time tea followed coffee as the main crop. The first tea seed was introduced to Nyasaland in 1878 by the Church of Scotland Mission, but this failed; a second attempt in 1888 was successful and plants were sent to the high rainfall areas on the slopes of Mlanje Mountain. By 1900 tea growing was developing on a commercial scale and in 1911 40,000 lb. of made tea was exported. Virginia type tobacco was introduced in 1891, the first recorded export amounting to 40 lb. in 1893. Cotton was grown for the first time in 1900.

As Nyasaland developed economically, new modes of Government were introduced to keep pace with the changes, for when control of the country passed in 1904 from the Foreign to the Colonial Office, conditions were very different from those in the time of Johnston. The substitution in 1907 of the name "Nyasaland" for "British Central Africa Protectorate" seemed to signify the end of the "romantic period" in the country's history. With the meeting on 4th September of that year of the first Legislative Council, the induction of the first Governor and

the assembly of the Executive Council of senior officials, a new era began. In 1911 the British South Africa Company's financial help, originally granted by Cecil Rhodes, came to an end and Nyasaland fully conformed to the standard pattern of a British Protectorate.

Meanwhile, Nyasaland Africans were beginning to earn a reputation as soldiers. Some had taken part, as half trained recruits, in the first unsuccessful war against Mlozi in 1888, under Lugard. Under Johnston, they had fought beside the Sikhs who came from India in 1891. The British Central Africa Rifles, organized in 1896 as the Protectorate's first proper army, passed by stages into the first and second battalions of the King's African Rifles, renamed in 1901. During the past sixty years or so, this regiment has gone to the wars in many strange regions far from Lake Nyasa—in 1900 the Ashanti campaign in West Africa, in 1902, the pursuit of the "Mad Mullah" of Somaliland, and after the two world wars, the harrying of terrorists in Malaya.

The Nyasaland African's initiation into the dangers of total war took place in 1914. In August of that year the German gunboat the *Hermann von Wissman* was in its slipway at Sphinxhaven, the authorities not knowing that war had been declared. The British gunboat *Guendolen* damaged it beyond repair and the Lake remained in allied hands for the duration of the war. In September, however, after frustration at "sea", the enemy endeavoured to seize the Protectorate by land. A small but gallant action at Karonga drove them back across the border into Tanganyika (then called German East Africa), whence they never again emerged to threaten Nyasaland.

During this war, in January, 1915, an armed rising occurred. The leader of the Providence Industrial Mission, John Chilembwe, an African pastor partially educated in the United States, encouraged by the German authorities, rose with his followers in the Blantyre District and murdered several Europeans against whom the rebels had personal grudges. Rapid counter-measures were taken and the rising collapsed after a fortnight with the death of its leader in a scuffle in the bush on the Portuguese border. To the credit of these men, it must be recorded that the European women and children who fell into their hands were treated with the utmost consideration.

INDIRECT RULE

Johnston had already drawn the outline of a system of native administration, but the new style government revised his scheme in 1912 by the District Administration (Native) Ordinance. Its purpose was "to supply a salutary measure of discipline and control" and to replace the old system of tribal rule of chiefs which had fallen into decay. Every district was divided into sections, each under a Principal Headman. At first, the Europeans in southern Nyasaland opposed the change, because they thought it would interfere with the management of labour on private estates, but by 1917 it applied to most parts of the Protectorate outside the Shire Highlands.

In the 'twenties and 'thirties, the chiefs gained a new dignity and independence under a system of indirect rule (or, to give it its proper title, native local self-government). Three years after the creation of the Provinces in 1921, the obsolescent ordinance of 1912 was repealed. In 1929 the chiefs acquired recognized judicial powers over native courts, administering for the most part the customary law of the tribe. But these partial measures were a mere prologue. In 1930 the Nyasaland Government made a complete study of the system of African administration in Tanganyika, where Lord Lugard's ideas were receiving wide practical application, and in 1933 two ordinances modelled on a Tanganyika law of 1925 fully recognized the claims of the traditional authorities. The chief came into his own again in place of the Principal Headman. He could make rules for the "peace, good order and welfare" of his people and won the right to manage his own treasury. The villagers obtained a further degree of security in 1936 when, by the Native Trust Land Order in Council, all their lands were vested in the Secretary of State for the Colonies. This represented a definite rejection of the idea of "native reserves" which in the earlier history of the Protectorate had found some support.

ECONOMIC GROWTH

Nyasaland is an agricultural country and its economic growth cannot be dissociated from the history of its agriculture. The past 70 to 80 years have seen the introduction, trial and early development of export crops by European pioneers, steadily increasing Government help in their improvement and the slow and continuing transition of African subsistence cropping to a cash economy.

From the 1870s the early European settlers tried a wide selection of crops of which coffee, tobacco, tea and cotton have since become the most prominent and now account for some 80 per cent. of the Protectorate's exports. In the period between the two world wars, more attention was given to the marketing of crops grown by African peasant farmers on trust land.

An important influence upon the Protectorate's economy, as well as a direct result of its limitations, was the tendency for the young and able-bodied men to migrate in search of work. The Nyasaland African was always a traveller and it did not take him long, after he came into contact with the outside world, to be drawn away from the monotonous existence of subsistence agriculture by the higher cash wages paid in neighbouring territories and by the attractions of city life. This trend was given additional impetus by the limited opportunities for paid employment within the Protectorate, and by the middle 'thirties, at any given time, nearly one third of the able-bodied male population is thought to have been absent from the territory. Since then, the Governments principally concerned and the recruiting organizations took steps to regulate the flow and to ensure that the migrant labourer obtained fair treatment abroad, provided, in the form of cash remittances, for his

family at home and returned to his home after a limited period. Today the migrant labourer continues to make an important contribution to the economy of neighbouring territories while he also creates a considerable social problem for his own Government.

After the second world war Nyasaland profited from the boom conditions which obtained generally. Further economic benefit came after the creation in 1953 of the Federation of Rhodesia and Nyasaland. The territory became part of a much wider market, covering a total population of something like eight million people. Its credit-worthiness, through the Federal Government, improved and its distinctive economy was connected with those of the more advanced Southern and Northern Rhodesias.

During the period after 1948 substantial loans were floated, a markedly increased measure of Colonial Development and Welfare Fund assistance was received and considerable capital investment took place on private account. Communications were very greatly improved and basic public utilities were provided at the main centres. Secondary industry began to play a significant role in the economy of the country, and by the end of 1961 an estimated figure of 25,000 Africans were in employment in the Blantyre/Limbe area, where cigarettes, cement, soap, clothing and other articles were manufactured.

There were also attempts to diversify the territory's economy, assisted by a systematic programme of agricultural experimentation. This included a survey of the Elephant Marsh area of the Lower Shire Valley with a view to the construction of an irrigation scheme and the growing of sugar.

The Report of an Economic Survey of Nyasaland conducted jointly by representatives of the Federal and Nyasaland Governments in 1958/59 under the chairmanship of Professor D. T. Jack, C.B.E., J.P., B.A., contained a comprehensive review of all aspects of economic activity in the Protectorate, and in addition to providing useful statistical information, made general recommendations upon economic policy.

COMMUNICATIONS

Ever since James Stevenson in 1881 supplied £4,000 for the construction of a road between the north end of Lake Nyasa and Lake Tanganyika, Nyasaland has depended for development on good communications. The Stevenson road had two main functions: to cut the slave route from North-East Rhodesia to Zanzibar and to carry the trade goods of the new African Lakes Company. Arab dhows had used the Lake itself for many years before Livingstone's discovery, and the first missionaries were fully aware that it must serve for some time as the most suitable means of access to the north and west. They brought with them from Glasgow the *Ilala*, assembled its parts in Mozambique, took them to pieces again at the Murchison Cataracts, re-assembled them beyond and eventually launched the boat on Lake Nyasa. There was no permanent navigable channel from the Indian

Ocean to the Shire until 1889, when Rankine discovered a way through the Chinde mouth. At that time great political issues hung on this discovery, for only then could the traveller pass into Nyasaland without touching Portuguese soil and risking a bar to his progress.

The money supplied by Rhodes to Johnston helped in 1895 to finance a survey of the route from Blantyre to Chiromo for the Protectorate's first railway. No contract was signed until 1902, and no work begun until 1907, but in the following year the Shire Highlands Railway opened to traffic. Unfortunately, before the line was complete, it became clear that a fall in the level of the Shire River would soon make Chiromo unsuitable as a port of entry to Nyasaland, and the line was taken downstream to Port Herald. During the first world war, Port Herald was linked by the Central Africa Railway to Chindio on the north bank of the Zambesi; in 1922 this process of extension reached its natural climax when the Trans-Zambesia Railway from Beira reached Muraca on the opposite side. The obstacle of the river to commercial and passenger traffic wishing to cross it was not properly removed until 1934 when, after four years of construction, the Zambesi Bridge—for many years the longest in the world—was finished. From that time the traveller could remain undisturbed throughout the entire journey from the coast to Blantyre. In 1935 it at last became possible to reach the Lake from Beira by rail, when the northern line arrived at Salima.

By 1923, mechanical transport had almost supplanted the African porter in all but the remotest areas. Cars, trucks and motor cycles could reach every corner of the Protectorate by a system of roads initiated in the 'nineties by Sir Harry Johnston. But travel on the ground or by water was rapidly becoming neither the only nor the best means of getting from place to place, although for heavy goods it was no doubt the only practicable way. In 1930 C. J. Christowitz formed a company called Christowitz Air Services (Nyasaland) Limited, which offered chartered flights to Government and private firms. Four years later this enterprise became part of a service called Rhodesia and Nyasaland Airways, covering the whole of Central Africa. Beira soon became accessible by air. With the coming of war again in 1939, R.A.N.A. became a military organization, but in 1946 Central African Airways took over all its equipment and now provides a daily flight from Blantyre to Salisbury and a cheap twice weekly "sky bus" service.

ASSOCIATION WITH NEIGHBOURING TERRITORIES

The possibility of associating Nyasaland with one or more of its neighbours came first to general attention in 1926. The Hilton Young Commission appointed in 1927 investigated the possibility of a closer association between Northern Rhodesia and Nyasaland on the one hand and the three East African territories on the other, but reported in 1929 that this could not be justified: the Commission also considered the association of Northern Rhodesia and Nyasaland with Southern Rhodesia, but reached no agreement.

In 1938, the Bledisloe Commission considered the possibility of an association between Nyasaland and Southern and Northern Rhodesia. The Commission examined the alternatives of amalgamating the three territories or of associating them in some form of federation. They took the view that any attempt to federate three Governments "enjoying such different measures of responsibility and in such different stages of social and political development" was unlikely to succeed. In their view the wide disparity between the three territories constituted a fundamental objection to any scheme of federation at that time, though they expected these obstacles to become less serious as the development of the territories proceeded.

After the war interest again revived, and from 1950 onwards "closer association" received much thought, not only from the officials and ministers of the governments involved but also from politically minded Africans. In November, 1950, the United Kingdom Government announced that the possible association of the three territories would be freshly examined and, beginning in February, 1951, a succession of conferences worked out the implications and detailed organization of a federal form of government for the Rhodesias and Nyasaland. The final meeting took place in January, 1953, and on 3rd September of that year the Federation of Rhodesia and Nyasaland came into existence. The immediate administrative effect was the transfer of various functions from the Nyasaland Government to the Federal. Audit, civil aviation, customs, immigration, income tax, posts, prisons, public health, non-African primary and secondary education and all higher education passed out of Nyasaland Government control. On 15th December, 1953, the first general election took place in Nyasaland, in which four European members and two African (elected through the African Protectorate Council created in 1946) were chosen to represent the territory in the Federal Parliament.

The impact of this constitutional change on the African people was far-reaching. Disturbances in the Southern Province in August and September, 1953, sprang not only from dislike of the federal idea, but also from land hunger in the Province coupled with an older grievance against the tenant system. Further constitutional advance followed in the territorial sphere. In 1955, the Legislative Council was reconstituted to comprise the Governor as President, four *ex-officio* members, seven official members, six non-African members elected by voters on a non-African electoral roll and five Africans elected by the African Provincial Councils.

In the early months of 1959 disturbances again broke out, this time all over the country, and it was necessary, in March, for the Governor to proclaim a State of Emergency. The Nyasaland African Congress was proscribed and over one hundred of its officials—including Dr. Hastings Banda, who had returned to the country in 1958 after a long absence, to be its leader—were detained.

It had been planned to consider further constitutional advance for Nyasaland in early 1959, but the disturbances unfortunately made it necessary temporarily to abandon this intention. Nevertheless, an interim constitutional change was effected in August, 1959, which introduced two more African and two more official members to the Legislative Council. Because of the State of Emergency, elections could not be held, and Africans were nominated to fill vacant seats. At the same time two Africans were appointed to the Executive Council. The effects of these changes were, first, that African members outnumbered elected non-African members on the Legislative Council though an official majority was maintained, and secondly, that Africans appeared for the first time in the Executive Council.

The terms of the Federal Constitution required that a review of its provisions should be undertaken between 1960 and 1962. In preparation for this, Lord Monckton and a group of other experienced persons were entrusted by Her Majesty's Government with the task of advising the Governments concerned. Their report, based on a considerable volume of spoken and written evidence from all three territories, appeared on 11th October, 1960, and took its place among the documents to be considered at the review conference which opened in London early in December.

After preliminary talks in Nyasaland during a visit early in 1960, the Secretary of State for the Colonies convened a conference in London in July, at which agreement was reached on an entirely new Constitution for the Protectorate. This came into force in 1961 and provided, for the first time, for the direct election of Africans to the Legislative Council, and introduced a higher and lower qualitative franchise for voters. Higher franchise voters elected eight, and lower franchise voters twenty, members, who with three *ex-officio* members and two nominated members comprised a Council of thirty-three members.

The registration of voters started in February and 106,000 people went to the polls in August to give Dr. H. Kamuzu Banda's Malawi Congress Party a landslide victory. A total poll of 95.1 per cent. on both higher and lower rolls gave his party all 20 seats on the lower roll and two seats on the higher roll. While the Christian Liberation Party was completely unsuccessful, the United Federal Party gained five upper roll seats and the remaining upper roll seat was won by an independent.

The Governor appointed the Executive Council in September consisting of three *ex-officio* members, the Chief Secretary, the Financial Secretary and the Attorney General, two nominated Civil Servants and five elected Members. The members of the Council are known as Ministers and a ministerial system of Government has been introduced.

Chapter 3

Administration

THE Nyasaland (Constitution) Order in Council, 1961, was brought into force in July and September and introduced a Ministerial system to the Protectorate for the first time and also, in consequence, a complete reorganization of the administrative machinery of Government.

The Protectorate continues to be administered by the Governor on the advice of the Executive Council, but the Executive Council is reconstituted so that it consists of three officials *ex officio*, namely, the Chief Secretary, the Attorney General and the Financial Secretary, two nominated officials and five elected members of the Legislative Council—two from those elected on the higher roll and three from those elected on the lower roll. The Order in Council contains provisions for the two nominated officials to be replaced, when the Governor so recommends, by elected members of the Legislative Council. Nine of the ten members of the Executive Council have been charged with responsibility for departments, the other being designated Minister without Portfolio.

A first step towards the division of departmental responsibilities had been taken in 1959 when the Secretariat was divided into four main divisions under the Chief Secretary, the Financial Secretary, a Secretary for Local Government and Social Services and a Secretary for Natural Resources.

The new Ministries are the Chief Secretary's Ministry with responsibility for the Public Service, Provincial and District Administration, Public Order, Constitutional Affairs, External Affairs and Information Services; the Ministry of Natural Resources and Local Government under an elected Minister—the Leader of the Majority Party—and responsible for Agriculture, Forestry, Veterinary Services, Water Development, Game, Fish and Tsetse Control, Community Development, the Agricultural Production and Marketing Board, District Councils and Rural Area Boards and Co-operative Development; the Ministry of Justice under the Attorney General with responsibility for the administration of Legal and Judicial Affairs, the Department of the Registrar General and African Courts; the the Ministry of Finance with responsibility for Finance, Recurrent and Development Estimates, the African Development and Welfare Fund, Organization and Methods, establishment matters, economic matters and the Government Printing Office; the Ministry of Lands and Surveys under a nominated official and responsible for land matters, Surveys, Geological Survey and mining; the Ministry of Urban Development, also under a nominated official and responsible for Municipalities, Town Councils, Housing Schemes, Peri-urban Development and Town

Planning; the Ministry of Education under an elected Minister and responsible for African education; the Ministry of Labour and Social Development under an elected Minister and responsible for Labour, Trade Unions, Factories and Social Development; and the Ministry of Works and Transport under an elected Minister and responsible for Works, Transport, Water Supplies and Sewerage.

The responsibility for Audit, Civil Aviation, Customs and Immigration, Income Tax, Posts and Telecommunications, Prisons, Health, Non-African Primary and Secondary Education and all higher education has been exercised in the Protectorate by the Federal Government since the introduction of the Federation of Rhodesia and Nyasaland in 1953.

The membership of the Executive Council at the end of 1961 is contained in an Appendix to this chapter.

The laws of the Protectorate are made by the Governor with the advice and consent of the Legislative Council, elected under the provisions of the new Order in Council, 1961. The Legislative Council consists of the Speaker, appointed by the Governor, three members *ex officio*—the Chief Secretary, the Attorney General and the Financial Secretary—the two officials nominated as members of the Executive Council and 28 members elected under the Nyasaland (Electoral Provisions) Order in Council, 1960, which provides for single member constituencies in which eight members are elected on a franchise with higher qualifications and 20 on a franchise with lower qualifications. The Governor also has a reserve power, in pursuance of instructions given by Her Majesty through the Secretary of State, to nominate additional members to the Legislative Council up to a number necessary to give the Government a majority over the remaining unofficial members. The membership of the Legislative Council at the end of 1961 is contained in an Appendix to this chapter.

The judicial system, for which special provisions to secure the impartiality and independence of the Judiciary are made in the Order in Council, is described in Part II, Chapter 9 of this Report.

During the year a Public Service Commission was set up, with a Chairman (at present the Speaker occupies this office) and three independent members, to advise the Governor and other officials to whom the Governor has delegated any of his powers of control of the Civil Service on questions relating to the appointment, promotion, transfer, dismissal or disciplinary control of public officers, and any other question which in his opinion affects the Public Service. There is also provision for a Police Service Commission with similar powers.

For administrative purposes, the Protectorate is divided into three Provinces, Northern, Central and Southern, each in the charge of a Provincial Commissioner, who is responsible to the Governor for the administration of his Province. The Provinces are divided into 21

Districts, each in the charge of a District Commissioner who is in turn responsible to the Provincial Commissioner. Provincial Commissioners and District Commissioners are responsible for the proper conduct of the Native Administrations within their areas. Each of the districts, with the exception of the Blantyre (Urban) District, contains one or more Native Authorities constituted as such under the Native Authority Ordinance (Chapter 73). The size of the various Native Authorities' areas varies considerably and is dependent generally on the degree of tribal feeling and homogeneity which remained at the time of the introduction of the first Native Authority Ordinance in 1933. The largest population administered by any single Native Authority is 170,000 under the M'mbelwa Native Authority Council in the Mzimba District; the smallest is the 250 of the Boghoyo Native Authority Council in the Nkata Bay District. The number of Native Authorities in each of the Provinces varies from 18 in the Northern Province to 49 in the Central Province and 71 in the Southern Province, a total of 138.

The greater part of the Protectorate consists of African areas, and administration through the Native Authorities is, broadly speaking, the same in all districts.

A Native Authority consists of a Council or group of Africans declared to be, or established as a Native Authority under the Native Authority Ordinance, for specified areas. The person recognized by the Governor as the Chief for the area in respect of which a Native Authority has been established is an *ex-officio* member of the Native Authority Council, and in most cases is the Chairman. The other members of the Council are persons recognized as such by the Provincial Commissioner. In the appointment of Chiefs the Government usually recognizes the persons chosen by the people in accordance with local law and custom.

Appointments to Native Authority Councils are more elastic than those to the Chieftainship itself; councillors are not necessarily hereditary and appointment depends in many cases upon public opinion. In some cases the composition of the Council is still largely determined by established native custom; in many others the customary practice has been modified to allow a broader basis of representation and expression of opinion. Formal recognition as a member of a Native Authority Council ultimately rests with the Provincial Commissioner concerned.

The Governor has power to withdraw recognition of a person as a member of a Native Authority and a Provincial Commissioner can also exercise powers of suspension for three months or, with the Governor's approval, for one year in cases involving abuse of power, or for incapacity or other sufficient reason.

Below the Native Authority Council there are in many districts subordinate councils which include Group and Village Councils. The Village Headman still remains an important unit of the native administration. In some cases these Headmen derive their influence from actual

or traditional inheritance of the powers exercised by family heads or recognized administrators of the land. In others they owe their authority to the position given to them by the Administration. Apart from their traditional function of settling minor village disputes, the Village Headmen have a number of statutory duties to perform which include duties in connection with tax registration and vital statistics. It is clear that the Village Headman must continue to perform his function as a direct link between the ordinary villager and his Chief as well as the District Commissioner.

Native Authorities have four inter-related responsibilities—executive, legislative, judicial, and financial. In districts where District Councils have been formed, certain of these powers now devolve upon the Council but the Native Authority continues to be an organ for preserving law and order in its own area and acting as the agent of the District Council in the collection of revenue.

Executive responsibility is vested in Native Authorities by the Native Authority Ordinance, supplemented in some cases by the delegation of powers under those laws of Nyasaland, such as the game and forestry laws, which largely concern Africans. Under the Ordinance, Native Authorities are empowered to issue orders “subject to the provisions of any law or Ordinance for the time being in force and to the general or special directions of the Governor.” Within the area over which the Native Authority has jurisdiction, these orders may relate to a number of subjects, such as control of intoxicating liquor and gambling, public health, migration, reporting of births and deaths and the movement and control of livestock. They may, indeed, relate to the prohibition, restriction or execution of any matter which is not repugnant to morality or justice, and is in accordance with the native law and custom for the time being in force.

The prior approval of Government for the issue of orders is not required, but they must be reported at the earliest possible moment to the superior Native Authority, if any, and to the District Commissioner. The Provincial Commissioner has power to revoke orders if he considers it desirable. An offence against an order is punishable on conviction by a fine not exceeding £25 or by imprisonment for a term not exceeding two years or by both such fine and imprisonment. With few exceptions Native Authorities have issued orders on their own initiative and most of these orders are eminently sensible and have required little amendment or revision.

Legislative responsibility is vested in a Native Authority under section 20 of the Native Authority Ordinance which empowers it, subject to the provisions of any law or Ordinance for the time being in force and to the approval of the Governor, “to make rules to be obeyed by Africans within the local limits of its jurisdiction providing for the peace, good order and welfare of such Africans.” In districts where District Councils have been established, no rules may be made

which either prescribe fees or cover the subject matter of a by-law which can be made by a District Council. The purpose of this is to avoid the overlapping of functions of Native Authorities and District Councils. Any rules existing at the time of the establishment of a District Council, which cover subjects for which a District Council may make by-laws, remain in force, however, until revoked and replaced by District Council by-laws. Subject to the approval of the Governor, a Provincial Commissioner or a District Commissioner may himself make rules for any of the purposes mentioned above in respect of the area of jurisdiction of any Native Authority in his Province or District and such rules have the same force and effect as if made by the Native Authority of the area. For breach of the rules, penalties may be imposed up to a fine of £50 or imprisonment for a term not exceeding one year or to both such fine and imprisonment. Rules made by the Native Authority may at any time be revoked by the Governor.

The judicial and financial responsibilities of Native Authorities are dealt with in Part II, Chapters 9 and 3 respectively.

RURAL LOCAL GOVERNMENT

With the establishment of the ministerial system, rural local government became the responsibility of the Minister for Natural Resources and Local Government. The Local Government Division of the Ministry is responsible, *inter alia*, for the audit and inspection of accounts and the training of staff and Councillors.

It is the policy to develop local government in rural areas on a non-racial basis and on a system which follows the basic principles of English local government.

Local government areas coincide with administrative districts. In thirteen of the twenty rural districts, District Councils have been established under the Local Government (District Councils) Ordinance, Cap. 100, which was enacted in 1953. In the seven remaining districts, the local government functions of District Councils are performed by Councils of Chiefs established under the provisions of the Native Authority Ordinance, Cap. 73. As far as practicable, the administration and financial organization of these Councils are similar to those of District Councils with the object of facilitating the early establishment of District Councils.

District Councils have been established in the Ncheu, Dedza, Lilongwe and Dowa Districts of the Central Province, in the Rumpi, Karonga and Nkata Bay Districts of the Northern Province, and in the Chiradzulu, Cholo, Zomba, Mlanje, Blantyre (Rural) and Kasupe Districts of the Southern Province.

District Councils are constituted by Warrant of the Governor in Council and these normally provide for the representation of all races; Councillors may be either elected or appointed as provided for in the Warrant. All or most of the Chiefs are *ex-officio* Councillors and District Commissioners are in all cases appointed as Chairmen.

The constitution of the Lilongwe District Council, established under the Ordinance in August, 1955, may be considered typical of these Statutory District Councils. This Council consists of a Chairman and 25 Councillors, of whom 11 are Chiefs who are *ex-officio* members; 4 are Europeans, 2 are Asians and 2 are Africans, who are all nominated by the Provincial Commissioner, Central Province. The remaining 6 Councillors are Africans who are elected by the Village Headmen of the six electoral areas into which the District is divided for this purpose.

The Councils' powers to provide services are extensive, the most important being rural water supplies, participation in primary education, local roads which are not the responsibility of the Government and some aspects of social development. In 1960, the Councils' responsibility to finance the functions of Native Authorities and African Courts on recurrent account was removed, but they are still responsible for contributing towards the cost of providing the buildings necessary for their use and maintaining and equipping them. Councils control their own finances and have powers to levy rates. Their estimates are subject to the approval of the Minister for Natural Resources and Local Government.

District Councils have power to make by-laws for a wide variety of subjects specified in the Ordinance and such by-laws are subject to the approval of the Minister for Natural Resources and Local Government before they become effective.

In November, 1961, amendments were made to the Ordinance with the object of permitting the substantial revision of the constitutions of existing Councils in 1962 and the establishment of new Councils in Districts where they did not exist.

The finances of District Councils are dealt with more fully in Part II, Chapter 3.

MEMBERS OF EXECUTIVE COUNCIL 1961

President:

HIS EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR (Sir Glyn Jones, K.C.M.G., M.B.E.).

Members:

THE HON. THE CHIEF SECRETARY (The Hon. R. S. Foster, C.M.G.).

THE LEADER OF THE MAJORITY PARTY (Dr. the Hon. H. K. Banda),
Minister of Natural Resources and Local Government.

THE HON. THE ATTORNEY GENERAL (The Hon. J. B. Pine, Q.C.),
Minister of Justice.

THE HON. THE FINANCIAL SECRETARY (The Hon. H. E. I. Phillips,
C.M.G., M.B.E.), Minister of Finance.

THE HON. R. W. KETTLEWELL, C.M.G., Minister of Lands and
Surveys.

THE HON. J. H. INGHAM, C.M.G., M.B.E., Minister of Urban Development.

THE HON. M. W. K. CHIUME, Minister of Education.

THE HON. A. W. BWANAUSI, Minister of Labour and Social Development.

THE HON. C. CAMERON, Minister of Works and Transport.

THE HON. M. MKANDAWIRE, Minister Without Portfolio.

MEMBERS OF LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL 1961

Speaker:

THE HON. W. WENBAN-SMITH, C.M.G., C.B.E.

Members:

THE HON. THE CHIEF SECRETARY (*Ex-officio*).

DR. THE HON. H. K. BANDA,** Leader of the Majority Party, Member for Fort Manning/Kasungu.

THE HON. THE ATTORNEY GENERAL (*Ex-officio*).

THE HON. THE FINANCIAL SECRETARY (*Ex-officio*).

THE HON. R. W. KETTLEWELL (Appointed).

THE HON. J. H. INGHAM (Appointed).

THE HON. M. W. K. CHIUME,** Member for Rumpi.

THE HON. A. W. BWANAUSI,** Member for Blantyre Urban.

THE HON. C. CAMERON,* Member for Soche.

THE HON. M. MKANDAWIRE,* Member for Northern Province.

O. E. C. CHIRWA,** Member for Nkata Bay.

D. K. CHISIZA,** Member for Karonga.

M. H. BLACKWOOD,* Member for Blantyre, P.O. Box 9, Blantyre.

L. A. LITTLE,* Member for Limbe, P.O. Box 491, Limbe.

E. C. PETERKINS, O.B.E.,* Member for Southern Districts, P.O. Box 230, Limbe.

G. C. CHAKUAMBA,** Member for Lower River, M.C.P. Constituency Office, Chiromo.

M. Q. Y. CHIBAMBO,** Member for Mzimba North, Chibambo Village, P.O. Ekwendeni, Mzimba.

R. B. CHIDZANJA,** Member for Lilongwe South, P.O. Box 111, Lilongwe.

H. W. D. CHIKAFU,** Member for Mlanje, c/o Phwazi Estate, P.O. Lujeri, Mlanje.

THE VENERABLE ARCHDEACON H. CHIPEMBERE,** Member for Fort Johnston/Kasupe, P.O. Box 54, Fort Johnston.

- A. W. CHIPUNGU,** Member for Cholo, P.O. Box 35, Cholo.
W. CHOKANI,** Member for Chiradzulu, P.O. Box 493, Blantyre.
R. H. DUNCAN,* Member for Shire North, P.O. Box 14, Zomba.
W. P. GOMANI,** Member for Ncheu, Lizulu, P.O. Mlanda, Ncheu (via Dedza).
D. V. R. KATENGGEZA,** Member for Lilongwe North, P.O. Box 57, Lilongwe.
G. W. KUMTUMANJI,** Member for Zomba, P.O. Box 119, Zomba.
H. H. MASSA,** Member for Dowa, P.O. Box 6, Mponela.
R. G. MORGAN, M.B.E.,* Member for Lilongwe Town, P.O. Box 114, Lilongwe.
J. D. MSONTHI,** Member for Kota Kota, P.O. Box 191, Lilongwe.
A. N. NYASULU,** Member for Mzimba South, P.O. Embangweni, Mzimba.
S. B. SOMANJE,** Member for Blantyre Rural, P.O. Box 455, Blantyre.
I. K. SURTEE,* Member for Central Districts, P.O. Box 20, Balaka.
J. Z. U. TEMBO,** Member for Dedza, P.O. Box 57, Dedza.

*Elected Members Higher Roll ** Elected Members Lower Roll

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Chapter 4

Weights and Measures

STANDARD British weights and measures are in use throughout the Protectorate.

Chapter 5

Reading List

The place of publication is London unless otherwise stated.

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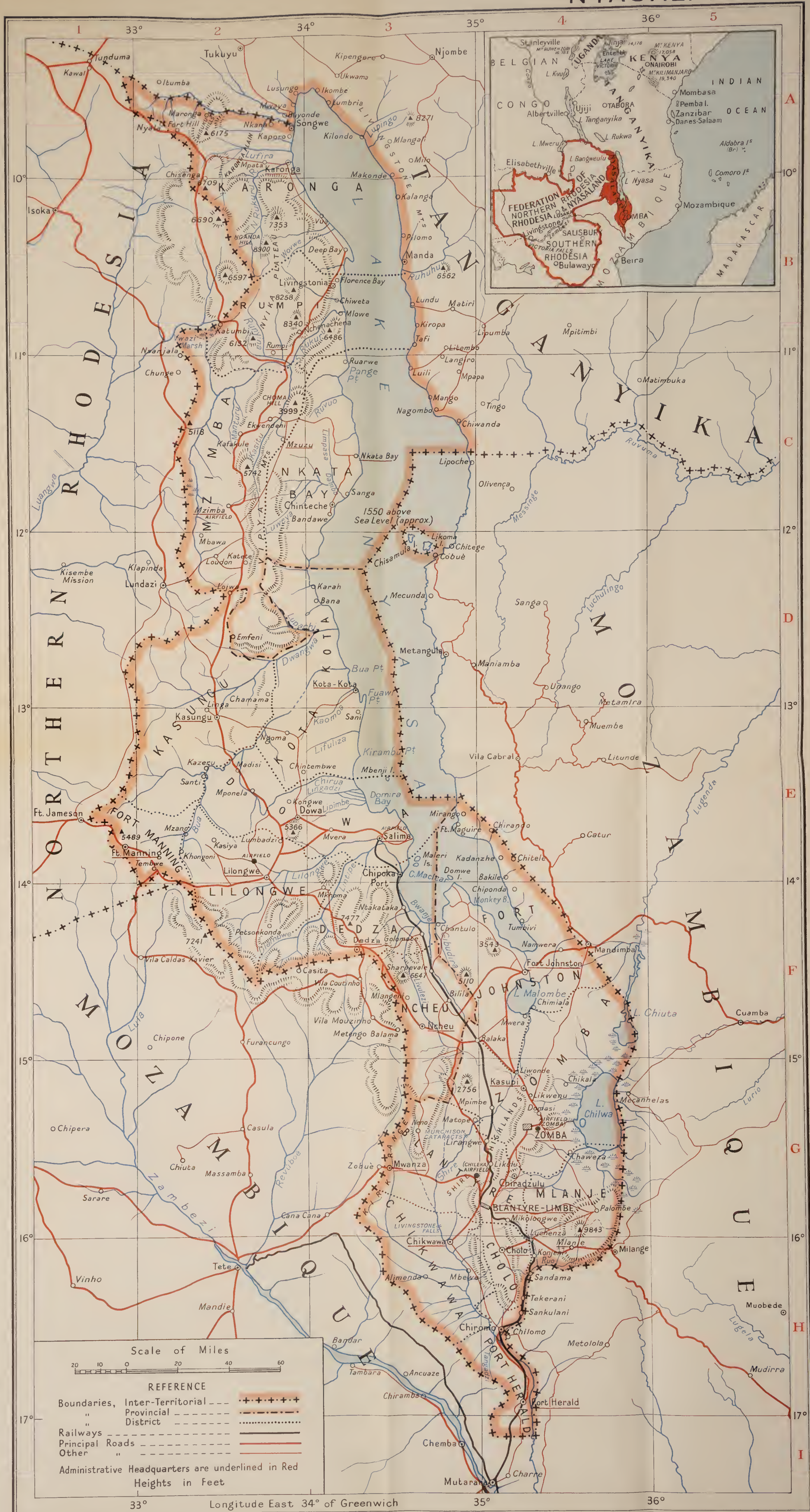
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